THE GREATEST National Weekly Newspaper IN THE UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION OVER 225,000 EACH WEEK. SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912. SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 47

The THIRD DEGREE.

by CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

CHAPTER III.

The handsome townhouse of Howard Jeffries, the well-known banker, on Riverside drive, was one of the most striking among the many imposing millionaire homes that line the city's splendid water front. Houses there were in the immediate proximity which were more showy and had cost more money, but none as completely satisfying from the art lover's standpoint. It was the home of a man who studied and loved the beautiful for its own sake and not because he wanted to astonish people with what miracles his money could work. Occupying a large plot on slightly elevated ground, the house commanded a fine view of the broad Hudson. Directly opposite, across the river, busy with steam and sailing craft, smiled the green slopes of New Jersey; in the purplish north frowned the jagged cliffs of the precipitious Palisades.

The elder Jeffries, aristocratic descendant of an old Knickerbocker family, was proud of his home and had spent large sums of money in beautifying it. Built in colonial style of pure white marble with long French windows and lofty columns supporting a flat, rounded roof, surrounded by broad lawns, wide-spreading shade trees and splashing fountains, it was a conspicuous landmark for miles. The interior was full of architectural beauty. The stately entrance hall, hung with ancestral portraits, was of noble proportions, and a superb staircase, decorated with statuary, led off to tastefully decorated reception rooms above. Tonight the house was brilliantly illuminated and there was considerable activity at the front entrance, where a footman in smart livery stood opening the doors of the carriages as they drove up in quick succession.

Mrs. Jeffries musicales were always largely attended because she knew the secret of making them interesting. Her husband's wealth and her fine house enabled her to entertain on a liberal scale, and she was a tactful and diplomatic hostess as well. She not only cultivated the right kind of people who were congenial to each other, but she always managed to have some guest of special distinction whom every one was eager to meet. Her own wide acquaintance among the prominent operatic artists and her husband's influential position in the world of finance made this policy an easy way of furthering her social ambitions. She would always invite some one whom she could present as the lion of the evening. One week it would be a tenor from the opera house, another time a famous violinist. In this way she managed to create a little artistic salon on the lines of the famous political salons in which the brilliant women of the eighteenth century moulded public opinion in France.

Alicia knew she was clever and as she stood admiring herself in front of a full length mirror while awaiting the arrival of her guests she congratulated herself that she had made a success of her life. She had won those things which most women hold dear—wealth and social position. She had married a man she did not love, it was true, but other women had done that before her. If she had not brought her husband love she at least was not a wife he need be ashamed of. In her Paquin gown of gold cloth, with sweeping train and a jeweled tiara in her hair, she considered herself handsome enough to grace any man's home. It was indeed a beauty which she saw in the mirror—the face of a woman not yet 30, with the features regular and refined. The eyes were large and dark and the mouth and nose delicately molded. The face seemed academically perfect, all but the expression. She had a cold, calculating look, and a cynic might have charged her with being heartless, of stopping at nothing to gain her own ends.

Tonight Alicia had every reason to feel jubilant. She had secured a social lion that all New York would talk about—no less a person than Dr. Bernstein, the celebrated psychologist, the originator of the theory of scientific psychology. Everything seemed to go the way she wished; her musicales were the talk of the town; her husband had just presented her with the jeweled tiara which now graced her head: there seemed to be nothing in the world that she could not enjoy.

Yet she was not happy, and as she gazed at the face reflected before her in the glass she wondered if the world guessed how unhappy she was. She knew that by her own indiscretion she was in danger of losing all she had won, her position in society, her place in the affections of her husband, everything.

When she married Mr. Jeffries it was with deliberate calculation. She did not love him, but, being ambitious, she did not hesitate to deceive him. He was rich, he could give her that prominent position in society for which she yearned. The fact that she was already engaged to a man for whom she did care did not defer her for a moment from her set purpose. She had met Robert Underwood years before. He was then a college boy, tall, handsome, clever. She fell in love with him and they became engaged. As she grew more sophisticated she saw the folly of their youthful infatuation. Underwood was without fortune, his future uncertain. While in this uncertain state of mind she met Mr. Jeffries, then a widower, at a reception. The banker was attracted to her and being a business man he did things quickly. He proposed and was accepted, all in the brief time of—five minutes. Robert Underwood and the romance of her girlhood were sacrificed without question when it came to reaching a prompt decision. She wrote Underwood a brief letter of farewell, telling him that the action she had taken was really for the best interests of them both. Underwood made no reply and for months did not attempt to go near her. Then he met her in public. There was a reconciliation. He exerted the old spell—on the married woman. Cold and indifferent to her husband, Alicia found it amusing to have her old lover paying her court and the danger of discovery only gave the intrigue additional zest and charm. She did not lead Underwood to believe that he could induce her to forget her duty to Mr. Jeffries, but she was foolish enough to encourage a dangerous intimacy. She thought she was strong enough to be able to call a halt whenever she would be so disposed, but as is often the case she overestimated her powers. The intimacy grew. Underwood became bolder, claiming and obtaining special privileges. He soon realized that he had the upper hand and he traded on it. Under her patronage he was invited everywhere. He practically lived on her friends. He borrowed their money and cheated them at cards. His real character was soon known to all, but no one dared expose him for fear of offending the influential Mrs. Jeffries. Realizing this, Underwood continued his depredations until he became a sort of social highwayman. He had no legitimate source of income, but he took a suite of apartments at the expensive Astruria and on credit furnished them so gorgeously that they became the talk of the town. The magazines and newspapers devoted columns to the magnificence of their furnishings and the art treasures they contained. Art dealers all over the country offered him liberal commissions if he would dispose of expensive objets d'art to his friends. He entered in business relation with several firms and soon his rooms became a veritable bazaar for art curios of all kinds. Mrs. Jeffries' friends paid exorbitant prices for some of the stuff and Underwood pocketed the money, forgetting to account to the owners for the sums they brought. The dealers demanded restitution or a settlement and Underwood, dreading exposure, had to hustle around to raise enough money to make up the deficiency in order to avoid prosecution. In this way he lived from day to day borrowing from Peter to settle with Paul, and on one or two occasions he had not been ashamed to borrow from Mrs. Jeffries herself.

Alicia lent the money more because she feared ridicule than from any real desire to oblige Underwood. She had long since become disgusted with him. The man's real character was now plainly revealed to her. He was an adventurer, little better than a common crook. She congratulated herself on her narrow escape. Suppose she had married him—the horror of it! Yet the next instant she was filled with consternation. She had allowed him to become so intimate that it was difficult to break off with him all at once. She realized that with a man of that character the inevitable must come. There would be a disgraceful scandal. She would be mixed up in it, her husband's eyes would be opened to her folly, it might ruin her entire life. She must end it now—once for all. She had already given him to understand that their intimacy must cease. Now he must stop his visits to the house and desist from trapping her friends into his many schemes. She had written him that morning forbidding him to come to the house this evening. She was done with him forever.

These thoughts were responsible for the frown on the beautiful Mrs. Jeffries' bejeweled brow that particular Saturday evening. Alicia gave a sigh and was drawing on her long kid gloves before the glass, when suddenly a maid entered and tendered her mistress a note. Alicia knew the handwriting only too well. She tore the letter open and read:

Dear Mrs. Jeffries: I received your letter telling me that my presence at your house tonight would be distasteful to you. As you can imagine, it was a great shock. Don't you understand the harm this will do me? Everybody will notice my absence. They will jump to the conclusion that there has been a rupture and my credit will suffer immediately with your friends. I cannot afford to let this happen now. My affairs are in such condition that it will be fatal to me. I need your support and friendship more than ever. I have noticed for some time that your manner to me has changed. Perhaps you have believed some of the stories my enemies have circulated about me. For the sake of our old friendship, Alicia, don't desert me now. Remember what I once was to you and let me come to your reception tonight. There's a reason why I must be seen in your house. Yours devotedly,

ROBERT UNDERWOOD.

Alicia's face flushed with anger. Turning to the maid, she said: "There's no answer."

The girl was about to close the door when her mistress suddenly recalled her.

"Wait a minute," she said; "I'll write a line."

Taking from her dainty escritoire a sheet of perfumed notepaper, she wrote hurriedly as follows:

"If you dare to come near my house tonight I will have you put out by the servants."

Quickly folding the note, she crushed it into an envelope, sealed it, handed it to the girl, and said:

"Give that to the messenger."

The servant disappeared and Alicia resumed her work of drawing on her gloves in front of her mirror. How dare he write her such a letter? Was her house to be made the headquarters for his swindling schemes? Did he want to cheat more of her friends. The more she thought of all he had done, the angrier she became. Her eyes flashed and her bosom heaved with indignation. She wondered what her husband, the soul of honor, would say if he suspected that she had permitted a man of Underwood's character to use his home for his dishonest practices. She was glad she had ended it now, before it was too late. There might have been a scandal, and that she must avoid at any cost. Mr. Jeffries, she felt certain, would not tolerate a scandal of any kind.

All at once she felt something brush her cheek. She turned quickly. It was her husband who had entered the room quietly.

"Oh, Howard," she exclaimed, peevishly; "how you frightened me! You shouldn't startle me like that."

A tall, distinguished-looking man with white mustache and pointed beard stood admiring her in silence. His erect figure admirably set off in a well-cut dress coat suggested the soldier.

"What are you doing alone here, dear?" he said. "I hear carriages outside. Our guests are arriving."

"Just thinking, that's all," she replied, evasively.

He noticed her preoccupied look and, with some concern, he demanded:

"There's nothing to worry you, is there?"

"Oh, no—nothing like that," she said, hastily.

He looked at her closely and she averted her eyes. Mr. Jeffries often

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Where the Deadly Bombardment of Cannon Made Ruins

This is a view of the Shiptchinik fort, the key to Tuzi, after it had been shelled by the Montenegrin troops and captured from the Turkish soldiers who were defending it.

PARIS NOW TO HAVE MUSEUM OF HEADGEAR

IT IS interesting to note that the French government is considering the establishment of a museum of head coverings of all epochs at Marseilles perhaps, where so many interestin relics of the past may be found.

There is already in France a museum devoted solely to shoes, while a large collection of both shoes and hats may be found at the Musee de Cluny. But the present movement has for its purpose the collection of men's and women's hats that were the mode at one time and another.

The question naturally arises: Whence comes the hat? All the peoples of the Far East wear hats or bonnets, the Greeks wore them. Caesar did not have a hat ,but Ugustus wore one. It seems that a part of the cloak served first as a covering for the head. Then came the hood, a part of the cloak fashioned like a head covering. One wonders why the "Phrygian bonnet" became a symbol of the French republic. It is explained in port by the statement that the doges of ancient Venice adopted that sort of headgear, which resembles an Arctic cap with flaps coming over the ears and buttoning under the chin.

A shorter cape, with attached hood, known as the chaperon, became the mode in the middle ages, and this was particularly worn by old women so that the name chaperon comes down to us as a woman who protects young girls. The chaperon was also worn by the king's fool, or jester.

Women of today wear the large plumed hats which were masculine head decorations in the time of Louis XIII. Henri III. adopted the bonnet worn by young Venetians and Henri IV. imported his style of headgear from Holland.

The three-cornered hat began as a very insignificant head covering, but it grew, little by little, under Louis XV. and Louis XVI. The ladies wore such a hat when out hunting and they then adopted it for general use. Priests also wore the three-cornered hat and the Brothers of the Christian schools have preserved the style. The Spanish clergy wore the long, two-pointed hat. Now they have the regulation low, round hat, as worn by French artists.

The French do not go out of doors without hats, as is common in America; they look upon a hatless person as either an escaped lunatic or an unfortunate who owns none. But this style, a l'Americaine, was tried last summer at Trouville, but met with little success. The principal objection was that the sweeping bow of the Frenchman to his lady friends degenerated into a stately, almost military, salute. Thus the hat came back.

Apropos of this the doffing of the hat is said to have been invented by Louis XIV., who took off his hat to any person, even a chambermaid. During that time the men wore hats even at the table. An interesting story is told of the confusion of Lablache, the singer, when he appeared before the king of Naples. In the reception room awaiting his presentation he made the request to an attendant that he might put on his hat, as he had a cold. Several others waiting to see the king recognized the singer. He was soon in the midst of an animated group of admirers. When an attendant entered and asked Lablache to step into the king's presence he absentmindedly picked up a hat on the table and marched boldly in. They regarded him smiling and then asked what he intended to do with the hat in his hand. Lablache could not see the point of the joke until the king told him to put on his hat. Then he found that his head was already occupied. His confusion was all the worse, for he then uncovered and stood before the king with a hat in each hand.

SELLING A MILLION ACRES

ANDREW D. DAVIDSON is better known in about 17 languages as "The Colonel." From the boots up to his head he is not very far from the ground, but he gets into a Pullman sideways—a broad gauge man whichever way you look at him.

Ten years ago the Colonel, says a writer in Business, was a banker holding a hard won title as a strong right arm man in the commercial arena. Born on an Ontario bush farm, broadened in the Wisconsin pineries, disciplined on a Minnesota railroad, inspired by a successful demonstration of the profitable agricultural propensities of cut over timber lands, he went to Chicago to ferret out a big job.

He didn't belong to the class which sits in the stove corner waiting for opportunity to bruise its knuckles on the oak veneer. He opened the door and went out after things. He looked around for something wrong to set to rights and he found it. Chicago, the primary market of the world's wheat, was neglecting a great big business opportunity.

Chicago was the center of the most active wheat producing area in the world, with only a little more than the bottom half of the circle under development. The Colonel didn't stop to make criticisms; he was too much of a constructive genius for that. He started to set wrongs to rights.

Other men before him should have seen that empty sentiment and an imaginary line drawn across the continent were all that separated the primary wheat market of the world from a vast and prolific source of supply. But he wasn't strong on sentiment if it affected business and he had his own ideas about imaginary lines.

What the Colonel did see was a many million acre tract of the richest wheat land in the world idling away its time because nobody had sense enough to make it work for a living. He had found his big job.

The Colonel's idle rich acres lay on the Canadian side of the 49th parallel—the Saskatchewan Valley, to be exact. The Colonel didn't exactly discover the valley. It was a thousand or so miles long and a few hundred wide—hardly a negligible quantity in the country's topography, but neglected nevertheless. And out of the other fellow's neglect came Davidson's opportunity. It was a valley of vast potentialities, an area of almost unlimited fertility, an empire lying fallow without man or beast to liven it.

But the Colonel soon changed all that. The Colonel's task was to overcome prejudice, dispel ignorance and force quick action. He had to move thousands of men and millions of money from comfortable homes and interest producing channels in their own country to a new land and new conditions. It was a big job, but he did it.

Davidson tackled his job in a big way from the start. He created the first and one of the greatest land selling organizations that have canvassed the United States. Every detail of his plan was the finished work of a master mind. He started the great American invasion of Canada.

Here is the story of the record sale. It was early in June, 1902, that Col. Davidson found himself in control of 1,500,000 acres of the Sasskatchewan Valley. He had just returned to Chicago from Toronto, where he had completed his deal, when he met at lunch with a half dozen friends, all of them bankers. Davidson suggested that these men should go with him and see for themselves that the land of the Saskatchewan Valley was good.

Within an hour every man of the party had accepted the invitation and other Chicago bankers were added to the list. A private car was engaged and at the Colonel's suggestion the bankers extended the invitation to their correspondents in the country. The country bankers accepted to a man. The car had expanded to 11 by the time the returns were all in, and the party, all bankers, left Chicago on the 15th in a special train of their own.

On the way they were joined by other bankers until the Colonel's guests filled so many cars that the train had to run from St. Paul to Winnipeg in three sections. It was the beginning of the American invasion. Five hundred bankers all over the middle western states in a special train of three sections, the guests of one man who was taking them to see a country he believed in!

Nobody heard anything about buying land. The Colonel was out to prove his contentions and hammer home his conviction that the biggest and best wheat producing area on the North American continent had hitherto been neglected. He knew these men were keen and appreciative judges of profitable opportunities if the opportunities were displayed to them plainly enough.

The party spread out over the prairie and read the signs for themselves. Those country bankers promptly saw a great big opening. The land spoke for itself. Within two or three days that excursion party without the slightest solicitation had bought, nearly 200,000 acres. The Saskatchewan Valley was firmly fixed on the map of North America and Davidson's work was well begun. Within another six months 1,250,000 acres had been sold and the following summer saw thousands of settlers moving in and breaking for their first crop.

BIG GAME IN OKLAHOMA

THAT big game is to be more plentiful even than during past years in the mountain and hill countries of Oklahoma is evidenced now by the reports of animals of various kinds already bagged in different parts of the state, a Guthrie correspondent writes. As usual the Kiamrichi Mountain region is to be the scene of the big game hunts.

A mountain lion measuring 6 feet in length and 26 inches high and weighing 175 pounds, was shot in the Osage Hills country by C. F. Thomas. The scene of the hunt was on the El Dorado cattle ranch, about five miles southwest of Bartlesville. Thomas was hunting with his pack dogs when they struck the trail of the big cat. The hounds showed a reluctance to take up the trail, but finally followed it to atree, where Thomas shot the lion with a rifle.

For several weeks past this lion had been terrorizing women and children in that locality and had been the object of numerous hunting parties. Thomas hit the trail accidentally. Evidently the animal had strayed north from Bord Creek, in the southern part of the Osage nation, where mountain lions have frequently been reported.

Wiley Haines, Deputy United States marshal, killed a big bear in the Osage Hills also during the past week. Haines was on the trail of a party of bootleggers instead of game and thought he saw a man hiding behind a tree some distance away. Haines believed it to be one of the men wanted for the murder of Officer R. E. Bowman at Caney several weeks ago, and he demanded that the fellow surrender. Getting no response, Haines fired and the object behind the tree toppled over dead. Haines was astonished when he found a big bear where he had expected to find a whisky peddler.

The killing of game in violation of the state game laws is reported frequently at the present time from the Kiamrichi Mountains in southeastern Oklahoma. Deer and turkey are more plentiful than they have been in a number of years, which makes hunting easier and increases the slaughter. This practice of killing young game at this season is always followed in that locality. Young turkeys are tenderest now, just at the frying size, while a fawn is choice meat.

Camping parties come from Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and many parts of Oklahoma, ostensibly to fish, as better fishing can not be found than in the clear, swift streams of the Kiamichis. As a matter of fact, however, many of these fishermen are hunters and go prepared to kill game. Practically every camp outfit includes one or more long range rifles. This is always an indication that the owner is after big game.

Squirrels are said to be very numerous this fall along the river bottoms. Hundreds have been killed by hunters recently along the Caney and Arkansas rivers. One hunter brought in a string of 40 in one day to Bartlesville, and it is not uncommon for hunters to bag 10 and 12 each in a day. One hunter reports seeing two dozen or more squirrels playing together in the timber along Sand Creek.

A new species of game bird, the product of cross breeding between ring necked pheasants, liberated two years ago, and the native prairie chicken, has been developed at the ranch of Dr. F. B. Fite, of Muskogee. The new bird is undeniably half pheasant. Under the Oklaohma law all pheasants are protected until November 1, 1914; no open season being recognized in the meantime.

Slaughter by Autos.

New York Times.

Motor cars killed 156 persons in the streets of Greater New York during the nine months ended October 1, as compared with 89 killed during the corresponding period last year. Secretary Cornell, of the National Highways Protective Society, despairs of the aldermen, whose committee reported months ago on the need of traffic regulation to prevent the appalling increase of automobile killings. The aldermen have done nothing, while the situation becomes more acute. Must we wait until the legislature does what the city should do immediately?

Kaffirs Like Bicycles.

London Globe.

A taste for European clothes, cheap furniture, European food, bicycles, tin trunks, etc., is reported to be developing among the colored native population of South Africa, according to the official trade report.

The commissioner estimates that £6,351,000 is the value of the native population to overseas exporters of goods. Hitherto trade with the natives—known as "Kaffir truck" trade—has comprised chiefly cheap goods, such as beads, cotton blankets, brass, copper and steel wire and cheap cutlery. The natives are now earning better wages and this is developing their taste.

Italians Are Diplomatic.

French papers say that the Italians, successors to Machiavelli, are "very devils of diplomacy" and in coming to an understanding with Turkey have left no end of trouble for that unhappy country. These papers say that the Italians have not spared to sow the seeds of discord between the Arabs of Tripoli and the Turks, that the Arabs have long been distrustful of the Turkish troops and have threatened to slaughter them to the last man if they attempt to leave the country to its enemies, and that the government at Constantinople will hardly know how to withdraw its little army from Africa.

Judge K. I. Perky, of Boise, Idaho, has been appointed by Governor Hawley to fill out the unexpired term of former Senator Heyburn.

Short Ends of News

A catapult device for launching an aeroplane from the deck of a battleship has been invented and has underwent a successful test recently.

Socialism is said to be losing its hold in Milwaukee, according to political observers. They base their opinion on the defeat of Victor L. Berger for congress as well as every Socialist officeholder in Milwaukee county.

The town of Panther, W. Va., with a population of 800, has not a girl of marriageable age in the burg, showing that Cupid has done his work well.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva, the Zion leader, has predicted that Christ will visit the earth again when Turkey completely loses its power in Europe.

James Eads Howe intends to make all the hoboes in St. Louis attend school this winter, where they may study the arts and sciences. Dr. Howe is going to establish a hobo college.

Two students have been dismissed and two suspended for a number of months from the United States Military Academy at West Point for drinking.

President Taft has announced that he intends to fill all vacancies in federal positions before Woodrow Wilson takes up the duties of President.

The high power wireless at Fort Myer has made communication possible between that station and the one at Mare Island navy yard, California, 3,000 miles away.

Chicago horses are to be furnished with snowshoes by a humane society of that city when the first fall of snow occurs or the streets become frozen. These shoes are made of carpet and canvas and are to be slipped over a fallen animal's feet so he can rise.

The government has seized a train load of oranges in an Illinois freight yard because they were said to be artificially colored, thus breaking the pure food and drug act.

Liang Men Ting, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, has resigned his office because he did not want to enter into negotiations with Russia concerning Mongolia.

Frank T. O'Hair, the man who defeated Joe Cannon for congress, has reported that he did not spend one cent in accomplishing this feat.

Nicholas Longworth, nephew of ex-President Roosevelt, and congressman from Ohio, was defeated for reelection by Stanley E. Bowdle.

A peculiar marriage took place in Louisiana recently when a 23-year-old young man was joined in wedlock to a 10-year-old girl in the third grade.

An English army of suffragettes has completed its march of 400 miles from Edinburg to London in quest of votes in support of their cause.

Germany's budget for the coming year asks for money to purchase more warships. An addition to the navy is desired in two new battleships, three cruisers, one gunboat and some submarines.

The Austrian navy is to be increased by three new dreadnoughts by 1915. The total cost will be $40,000,000.

William Larrabee, former governor of the state of Iowa, died at his home in Clermont, Iowa, on November 16. He was 80 years old and has been a sufferer of rheumatism since last spring.

The feeling of unrest among the islanders over the political situation in Cuba has almost disappeared and the outlook for the future of the little nation is brighter than ever.

Overcome with despair over her country's disasters the eldest daughter of Abdul Hamid, former Turkish sultan, committed suicide by burning herself to death on a pyre.

Alienists have been directed to make a very thorough mental examination of John Schrank, assassin of Roosevelt, before making their report.

The southern commercial congress will go abroad next May to study the principal systems of European agricultural finance with a view of adapting the best of these systems in this country.

What is believed to be the largest pear ever grown in Kentucky was exhibited last week at the stock show by William Sumner of the Maggie precinct. It was the Duchess pear and weighed two pounds and three ounces, measured 16 inches one way and 15½ inches the other and was perfect in every respect.

A Bombay philanthropist has given $75,0000 to start war on tuberculosis.

EARLIEST PAIR OF SPECTACLES

THE facts that the Chinese have long known of spectacles and that snow spectacles have been employed by the Samoyed tribes near the Arctic circle have been frequently remarked on in books of travel, and Layard found a plano-convex lens of rock-crystal in the ruins of Nineveh; but that these oriental races knew of the use of eye-glasses before the fifteenth century is a matter of grave doubt. All European references to the use of spectacles before the year 1270 are dubious. Pliny's description of Nero looking at the gladiatorial combats in an emerald means at best only a lorgnette, or most probably a reflecting mirror. Roger Bacon seems to have known of magnifying lenses (1276), which soon became common enough, but the probable inventor of spectacles as such was a Florentine worthy on whose tombstone in the Church of of Santa Croce is the inscription: "Here lies Salvino d'Armato degli Armati of Florence, the inventor of spectacles. May God forgive his sins. (He died) Anno Domini 1317."

Early in the 14th century, spectacles were mentioned in the writings of Bernard de Gordon, Arnold of Villonova and Guy de Chaulia, and they were afterward figured in the pictures and public documents of the period, such as Jan van Eyck's Madonna at Bruges, Martin Schongauer's engraving of the Death of Mary, the decorations of the altar of St. Jacob's Church at Rothenburg an der Tauber or the drawings in a Ratisbon manuscript of 1,600, now in the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg. All these indicate huge circular lenses mounted in rings of black horn or leather, united by a short leather band and fastened by another band passing around the head, the ornette and pince-nez patterns with metal mounts appearing later.

Prof. R. Greeff, of Berlin, after a long search in different museums and collections, has at length found the earliest known specimens of the old leather-mounted type of the 16th century. These are now to be seen in the Pirkheimer room in the Wartburg (near Eisenach, Thuringia), and were discovered behind the wooden wainscoting of Willibald Pirkheimer's chamber at Nuremberg in 1867. Pirkheimer's spectacles consist of eight pairs, the lenses mostly sprung or broken, and clouded through some changes in the glass. The eye-glasses of this period were called "nose-riders" because they straddled the nose and had to be supported by the hand from the side or above when used for reading. They were very expensive, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, costing from $45 to $75 a pair, and must have been costly layouts for even a wealthy Nuremberg patrician of the 16th century.

The MANSION of MYSTERY

BY Chester K. Steele

COPYRIGHT 1911 BY CUPPLES & LEON COMPANY

"How long ago was this?" asked Tom Ostrello.

"Only a few minutes ago. Oh, we must find her," answered Raymond. "If she wanders off in her present state of mind there is no telling what will happen to her."

The four scattered, and a vigorous search was instituted for the missing girl. Soon the news spread and the chief of police came hurrying to the scene.

"Collins, you are responsible for this escape," said he sternly to the policeman.

"I did the best I could, sir," was the nervous answer. "She was that sick, sir, I didn't think she could get out of bed, much less walk off."

"Perhaps she is hiding in the house."

The building was searched from cellar to garret, and so were several other buildings in that vicinity, but without avail. Then the gathering crowd scattered through the woods and along the river.

"I don't believe she was as sick as they pretended," said one of the number. "This is only a bluff to let her get away. I said all along she was a sly one."

"Perhaps she pulled the wool over the doctor's eyes," came from another. "And over the eyes of that young fellow who's in love with her, too."

Raymond heard some of these remarks and they made his face burn. He longed to knock some of the speakers down, but held his temper in check as best he could. He realized that no argument he might advance would make an impression where opinions were so set.

Tom Ostrello joined in the search as diligently as the rest, and he and Raymond ran through the woods from end to end several times. Then they procured a boat and rowed up and down the river, and crossed over to the other side.

"She could not have gone far," said Raymond. "Her strength was not equal to it."

It was dark by the time they came back to the river, to cross to the town side. As they rowed along, slowly and silently, Tom Ostrello noticed something floating on the water. He steered toward the object and picked it up. It was a girl's summer hat.

"Margaret's hat!" cried Raymond. He dropped his oar and his face turned as white as death. "I know the truth now! She has drowned herself in the river!"

CHAPTER XXIV.

One Against Many.

Surrounded by his enemies, Adam Adams stood in the center of the stone room under the old mill, speculating upon what was to happen next. He saw that the men were thoroughly aroused and ready for any crime. Although al lwere masked by the hoods over their heads, each showed his rage and temper by his movements and his tone of voice.

"Well, now you are in our power, what have you to say for yourself?" came from Matlock Styles, after a pause.

"What do you want me to say?" returned the detective. "You have the best of the game just now, so it would seem."

"You're right—and we mean to keep it; eh, boys."

"That's so," answered several.

"As a spy, he must suffer the fate of a spy," put in one of the number.

"Unless he consents to join us," added another.

"I'd never trust this bloody rascal,' 'broke in Matlock Styles. "He's too sharp for us. He's a detective."

"If you don't mind telling, what is your business down here, Matlock Styles?" asked Adam Adams. He thought it best to put on a bold front, even with matters looking as black as they did.

"Ha! So you think you know me?" questioned the Englishman harshly.

"Of course, I know you."

"Well—it don't matter much—now," was the significant return.

"Are you transacting business down here?"

"Don't you know?"

"I do not."

"In that case, it's best to keep you ignorant."

"That's right, don't tell him a thing," came from one of the men who had first caught the detective.

"I want to know why you followed me up?" continued Matlock Styles. "You'll find it to your interest to answer me."

"I might answer as you have done and say it is best to keep you in ignorance. But I won't do it. I followed you up because I think you were connected with the Langmore murders."

At this Matlock Styles started, but quickly recovered.

"What made you think that?"

"Certain things I discovered around the mansion."

"Bah! That shows how you detectives often miss it. I was not near the Langmore house when the murders were committed."

"You can prove that?" questioned Adam Adams curiously.

"Of course I can. I was over to Stony Hill with my team, doing some trading. I stopped at the tavern and at the hardware store, and had quite a chat with several people there. I left home at eight o'clock in the morning and didn't get back until one o'clock in the afternoon. If you had taken the trouble you could easily have found out that what I have told you is the truth."

"You can prove that you were at

The Working Man's Friend In Time of Sickness.

I am a blacksmith by trade and would like to say a word to all who have to work hard and suffer with their kidneys. I suffered for about ten years and was treated by a Waynesboro, Va., Doctor. He said that I had Bright's Disease and that he had done all he could for me. I read about Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and as I could hardly do a day's work, was willing to try anything that would do me any good. After taking Swamp-Root a few days I felt so much better that I continued until I felt that I was cured and I was altogether a new man. That was eight years ago and if I ever feel the least pain about my kidneys I just take a few doses of Swamp-Root and in a few days I am all right. I feel today that I am a well man and would say to all who suffer with their kidneys, take Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, for it has done more for me than all the doctors and saved doctors' bills.

I can further say that about two year ago my son was sick in bed and was taking medicine from doctors and got worse all the time. I went in the night and got a fifty-cent bottle of Swamp-Root and told him to lay aside all the doctors' medicines and take Swamp-Root. He took six bottles and I am glad to say that he is well today and has not had any trouble with his kidneys since. It was Swamp-Root that cured him. My son now thinks that there is no medicine that a doctor can give that can compare with Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

Very truly yours,
G. W. HARDING, Covington, Va.

Personally appeared before me this 8th day of March, 1912, G. W. Harding, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that same is true in substance and in fact.

Given under my hand this 8th day of March, 1912. B. H. PATTON.
Justice of the Peace.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Stony Hill from ten to twelve that morning?"

"I can easily do it. You can ask Doc Mason, at the hardware shop; Sam Ross at the tavern, and Dick Stout at the stables, besides a dozen others. Why, I was even talking to Mr. Anderson, the minister. He is thinking of buying a horse from me."

"That detective ain't going to prove anything," broke in one of the men.

"That's right," came from another. "He has got to take his medicine as a spy."

"Of course," said Matlock Styles. "I only wanted to satisfy his curiosity. May be he'll die feeling easier now."

His cold-blooded way of speaking made a chill run down Adam Adams' backbone. He was beginning to see the Englishman in a new light. The man was a master of deception, not as clumsy in thought and action as he assumed to be. And he was as heartless as a stone.

"Would you murder me?" asked the detective.

"It is the rule of our order that no man who acts the spy on us shall get away to tell of what he has discovered. How did you get away after I put you in that other room in the dark?"

"It was an easy trick."

"Won't you explain?"

"I might, but it would hinder my getting away in the present instance."

"You'll not get away again, never fear."

"Perhaps he didn't come alone!" exclaimed one of the other men. "He may have others with him, and they may have helped him to escape in the first place."

"He was alone when he came to the farm," answered the Englishman. And then he added:

"Bind him, and Number Three and Number Four shall remain on guard to watch him."

"Where shall we take him?" questioned Number Four.

"Take him to the last chamber. But blindfold him first. He has seen enough already."

In a moment Adam Adams was seized and bound in such a fashion that he could scarcely move a hand or a foot. Then a bag was placed over his head, with the eye-holes to the back, so that he could see absolutely nothing. He was led away, through a door opposite to the one he had entered and along a stone passageway. When the party came to a halt they were in a stone chamber, not over twelve feet square. Here the detective was tied fast to a ring in the wall and the two men sat down on a bench to guard him, lighting pipes and smoking in the meanwhile.

"Are you going to keep me blindfolded?" asked the detective.

"We are," was the surly response.

"For how long?"

"Until we get orders to do otherwise."

"Matlock Styles is your master, is he?"

"He is our chief. But you needn't to ask any questions about him."

"I don't intend to, but if you'll take this off my head I'll tell you something worth knowing," went on Adam Adams smoothly.

"Is this a game?" growled the fellow known as Number Three. "Because if it is, I warn you it won't work. We've got pistols and we can shoot."

"How can I play any game on you, tied up in this fashion? No, I want to see a little and get more air—and I want to get square on Matlock Styles."

The two guards consulted together and finally came to the conclusion to remove the head covering. The men had a lantern with them and one glance around showed the detective to what a stronghold he had been brought.

"Now, what have you got to say about Matlock?" asked one of the men.

"You say he is your chief. Have you any idea as to whether he is treating you fairly?"

"Why do you ask that?"

"Well, perhaps it is nothing to me, but if I was taking the risks you take I'd want all that was coming to me."

"We get our share."

"How do you know? I once exposed a gang of counterfeiters in Maine and I found that the chief, Bill Davidson, was getting the lion share of the returns. More than that, when the exposure came, Davidson tried his best to get out of it by turning state's evidence."

"And did he get out?" asked one of the men, becoming interested.

"No, he did not. I would not allow it. I got two of the other men to tell the truth, and Davidson got 20 years."

"And what of the other men?"

"One got scared and ran away and the authorities let him slide. The other man was not prosecuted. The rest of the gang, four of them, got from five to 12 years each."

"Are you a government detective?"

"Not exactly, although I occasionally work for the government. Here is another thing I want you two fellows to know. The government has been hot-footed after your counterfeits ever since they were first marketed."

"Humph, they ain't found out much."

"You are mistaken, they have found out a great deal. I am only at one end of this game, and I must say I have put my foot into it bad."

"That's right," commented Number Three. He was a small-built man and evidently of a vicious temper.

"I am sorry in more ways than one," continued the detective, not appearing to notice the interruption. "I'd like to get out of this mess and get ahead of the other fellows working on this case. It would mean great credit to me and a big reward besides. The gang is bound to be rounded up very soon now, and when one or two are caught they'll tell on the others. If I could get somebody to help me out of this scrape, and put me next to the whole game, I'd pay him well and see that he got out with a whole skin in the bargain."

"Look here, you can't bribe me, so don't try it!" growled Number Three. "I'm in this game to a finish, see? I never got caught yet and I don't intend to begin now."

"All counterfeiters get caught sooner or later."

Adam Adams directed his words especially to Number Four, a big-boned man, who was plainly nervous. The fellow fumbled with his pipe but made no reply.

"I always help the man who helps me," went on the detective. "And I am so well known in my profession that any word counts for a great deal. I can save a man if he will only put his trust in me. I have done it many a time."

"Ah, I don't want to hear your fairy stories," growled Number Three, but Number Four merely shrugged his shoulders, knocked his pipe clean and restored the article to his pocket.

The detective continued to talk, in a low and earnest manner. He was really pleading for his life, for he realized that it was not Matlock Styles' intention to let him escape again. As soon as the counterfeiters were sure the coast was clear outside, they would turn again to the prisoner and settle his fate.

Thus an hour passed and then came a low whistle. A minute later Matlock Styles entered the stone chamber.

"We'll get to business again," he said shortly "We have no time to spare."

"What are you going to do next?" asked Number Four, and Adam Adams thought he detected a tremor in the tones.

"We are going to draw lots as to who is to dispose of the prisoner."

"How is he to be killed?" asked Number Three.

"That can be decided by the man who draws the red ball," was the Englishman's cold-blooded response.

CHAPTER XXV.

"If I can't get away now I am doomed!"

It was Adam Adams who uttered the words in a low but firm voice. He sat on a small bench, in the stone chamber. His feet were bound with a rope and his hands were chained to a ring in the wall behind him.

The counterfeiters had started to draw lots, to see who should be the one to do the detective to death. Then had come an interruption, in the shape of an important message, and the detective had been bundled off by himself, while the communication was under discussion.

Adam Adams knew that his situation was a desperate one. The counterfeiters were a gang who would stop at nothing to keep their secrets. The only one who appeared to be at all timid was the fellow known as Number Four. Possibly if he could get this fellow alone and work on his feelings Number Four might aid him. But just now such a course seemed out of the question.

The detective listened attentively, but only a faint murmur of voices reached his ears, The counterfeiters were having an animated discussion over something, but they were on their guard so that not even their prisoner might hear.

"Wonder why they are so careful?" mused the detectively grimly. "If they are going to take my life I don't see what difference it will make whether I know their secrets or not."

Adam Adams was not the man to give in easily. Upon every case where his services were called for, he usually "kept at it" until every possibility

SCOFFERS

Often Make the Staunchest Converts.

The man who scoffs at an idea or doctrine which he does not fully understand has at least the courage to show where he stands.

The gospel of Health has many converts who formerly laughed at the idea that coffee and tea, for example, ever hurt anyone. Upon looking into the matter seriously, often at the suggestion of a friend, such persons have found that Postum and a friend's advice have been their salvation.

"My sister was employed in an eastern city, where she had to do calculating," writes an Okla. girl. "She suffered with headache until she was almost unfitted for duty.

"Her landlady persuaded her to quit coffee and use Postum and in a few days she was entirely free from headache." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.) "She told her employer about it, and on trying it, he had the same experience.

"My father and I have both suffered much from nervous headache since I can remember, but we scoffed at the idea advanced by my sister, that coffee was the cause of our trouble.

"However, we finally quit coffee and began using Postum. Father has had but one headache now in four years, due to a severe cold, and I have lost my headaches and sour stomach which I am now convinced came from coffee.

"A cup of good, hot Postum is satisfying to me when I do not care to eat a meal. Circumstances caused me to locate in a new country and I feared I would not be able to get my favorite drink, Postum, but I was relieved to find that a full supply is kept here with a heavy demand for it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Pull 100 Stumps A Day—With The Hercules

YOU can clear an acre or more of stumps a day. No stumps can resist the Hercules. Doubles land value—enables you to make $1200.00 on 40 acres the first year after stumps are out—and $750.00 in crops *every* year after. Get the proof. Why not

Write Us Now

Book tells all the facts—shows many photos and letters from owners—tells all about the many Hercules features. We'll also quote you a special money-saving price proposition that *will interest you.* Address

HERCULES MFG. CO., 1100 21st St., Centerville, Iowa

was exhausted. He did not give in now, yet it must be confessed, being but human, his heart was somewhat heavy.

"I'll have to take chances," he told himself. "Any thing is better than to let them kill me in cold blood."

He waited for a few minutes, to find out if anybody was coming to watch him. One of the counterfeiters came in, looked him over in silence, and then passed out again, this time closing the door more tightly than before.

As soon as the fellow had departed, Adam Adams commenced to work on his bonds. He had studied all sorts of handcuffs, and knew well how to manage his hands and wrists when being fastened. He had not been able to get the better of the fellow at the cottage, but now it was different, and, with a twist of his wrists, he withdrew first one hand and then the other.

With his hands free, it was an easy matter to untie his feet. This done, he rose and tiptoed his way to the door. He opened the barrier with caution, and peered out.

The sight that met his gaze was not a reassuring one. The counterfeiters sat on all sides of the room, and each had a pistol where it could be gotten at with ease.

"It's got to be done!" Matlock Styles was saying. "It should have been done long ago."

"All right, I'll do it," grumbled another member of the band. "But I'll be running a big risk."

"Not half the bloomin' risk I've been running," grumbled the Englishman.

"What about the word from Buffalo?" asked another.

"We'll settle that tonight—after we have settled about our prisoner."

"I've got to get back to New York."

"How soon?"

"Just as soon as possible."

"Do you want to take the letter along."

"Yes; I gave my word I'd bring the letter."

"All right, then; we'll have to write the letter, and each man sign it," said Matlock Styles. "But, I must say, I don't like this way of doing things."

"No more do I," growled another of the band.

"It's putting a fellow's head under the axe," came from Number Four.

"Oh, don't get scared!" came from another. "I know Luffer — he's O. K."

"Everybody is O. K. until he gets in a tight corner and squeals," grumbled Number Four.

"Oh, no; I'll do as the others say!" answered the big-boned young man, but with a slight tremble in his voice. Then all of the counterfeiters gathered around a table, to dictate and sign a certain letter some outside party had demanded.

Adam Adams did not stop to listen to all of this conversation. He felt that if he was to get away he must lose no time in making the attempt. For a moment he thought to rush past the counterfeiters and try to gain the regular entrance to the den, but then he realized the foolishness of such an attempt. Before he got a dozen steps, they would fire at him, and, most likely, kill him.

He closed the door gently, and, seeing a small stick of wood on the floor, stuck this under the barrier and shoved it as tight as possible. Then he took up the bench and braced this under the handle of the door, so that to shove the door inwards would be all but impossible.

"Now, then, to see if there is some other way out," he mused.

A lantern, hanging on a nail, lit up the stone chamber. Taking the light in hand, he commenced a rapid but thorough investigation of his prison.

The walls were practically solid, the only break being at the door and on the opposite side, where there had once been another door. This second doorway had been bricked up to within six inches of the top, which had been left open, probably for ventilation.

Standing on tiptoes, Adam Adams held up the lantern and looked through the ventilating space. Some cool air coming in, told him that the passageway beyond must lead to the outer world.

"If that opening was only a bit larger a fellow might crawl through," was what he told himself.

He set the lantern down and felt of the wall, putting his arm through the opening. It was about a foot thick, and the bricks were well laid, in good cement.

"Not much show there," he reasoned grimly. "If a fellow had time, it could be done. But it would take hours—with only a pocket-knife—and they'd be sure to hear the noise. I must see if there isn't some other way."

He listened at the door for a moment. The counterfeiters were still at work over the letter, and another angry discussion was in full sway. Then he held up the lantern, looking at the flooring over his head.

The planks were heavy but old, and several of them looked to be pretty well rotted. Picking up a stick that was handy, he poked at one plank after another. It was not long before he came to one that was so far decayed that the end of the stick went through it with ease.

There was nothing to stand upon but the bench, and so he took it away from the door and placed it directly under the decayed plank. Then he stood up and pushed with both hands. It gave way, sending down a shower of dust and mold in his face, and almost blinding him.

To Be Continued.

He Was Amazed at LOW COST of Edwards STEEL Shingles

"In all my life I was never so surprised" writes Mr. D. V. Elzroth, of Fosters, Ohio, "as I am at my new *Edwards* STEEL Shingle barn roof. I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes. Your steel shingles cost *lots* less than wood and they sure beat wood shingles and that rubber roll roofing *forty miles.* The stuff got here in good shape, right on time and I done the work myself. I've got the best roof in the township. What a fool I was not to get your catalog 4 years ago when I roofed my house."

Factory Prices—All Freight Paid!

Fire-proof, rot-proof, rust-proof. Guaranteed against *lightning* by $10,000 Bond.

Never need repairs. Out-last *three* wood-shingle and *five* composition roofs. Lowest factory prices—all freight paid. Put them on yourself. Made of Open Hearth Steel, *finest quality.* Made absolutely rust-proof by our world-famous "Tightcote" Process. Come in sheets, 24 inches wide, 5 to 12 feet long.

Nothing to do but nail sheets on old roof or sheathing. Edwards Patented Interlocking Device covers all nails, makes permanent water-tight joints.

Makes handsomest, most lasting roof in existence. Write us. If possible give size of roof and we will quote price, delivered to your station.

Postal brings catalog 1175 and factory prices by next mail.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
1125-1175 Lock Street Cincinnati, Ohio
The World's Largest Manufacturers of Steel Roofing (87)

The Farmstead

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

A Pointer in Pruning.

While from the standpoint of a horticulturist tree pruning may be rightly termed an art, there are, nevertheless, one or two points in connection with the pruning process that even the novice should do well to keep in mind and put into practice. One of these has to do with removing large and therefore heavy limbs from shade trees, and consists in making a cut three or four inches on the underside of the limb to be removed and at a distance of a couple of fee from the trunk. A cut should then be made somewhat farther from the trunk and on the upper side of the limb to such a depth that the limb will fall of its own weight.

The advantage of the under cut will then be apparent, for instead of splitting down and ripping a big chunk out of the trunk as is so often the case, the splitting will stop when it strikes the under cut. The stub left by this method of pruning should then be cut off close to the trunk, leaving as small a limb projecting as possible for the adjoining bark to cover in the healing process.

The Strawberry Bed.

The whole surface of the strawberry bed should be covered rather lightly with straw, well-rotted stable manure, marsh hay, or any material useless for feed, such as reeds, rushes, etc., an even depth of three inches being very desirable. On small beds, the material can be hauled up to the edge of the plantation while the weather is fine, placed in a neat pile, and, when the ground is frozen, it can be scattered over it with a fork. On larger plantations, the work of hauling may be deferred until the ground has frozen, when the loaded wagon may be driven astride a row, the driver pitching the material off on either side of the load, while two helpers scatter it to the proper depth.

Where wheat follows corn the yield is usually less than where the land is plowed and properly worked down, although much depends upon the soil and season. The cost of plowing often more than offsets the better conditions after breaking, however, and where oats are not grown, wheat follows corn very well in the rotation. Preparing corn land for wheat is usually merely a matter of making a good seed bed in which the weeds and grass are well worked out. A disk or spring-tooth harrow and drag harrow are the essential implements. A thorough preparation of the seed bed for wheat pays large dividends, regardless of the crop preceding.

The Soy Bean.

The soy bean, when it is well known and properly appreciated, will probably become a rival of the cowpea as a dairy feed. The cowpea is without doubt better adapted to a thin, sandy soil, for planting in corn and after oats, wheat and rye, in many sections, but the soy bean is better adapted to heavy land, to higher latitudes and altitudes than the cowpea. The soy bean is a little richer in feeding constituents than the cowpea, permits earlier painting and we believe stands drouth fully as well as the cowpea.

The mammoth is a good hay variety of the soy bean, but it is somewhat late in maturing. There are several varieties of soy beans; some mature as quickly as the cowpea and stand early planting. But our experience is that many of these earlier varieties of soy beans are worthless.

Soy beans are most excellent plants for improving soils. They are tap-rooted, the roots store up nitrogen like other legumes. The hay may be fed to stock or the beans may be ground up and fed. Soy beans make good silage, the best use is feeding the hay in connection with corn silage.

Market for Feed Crops.

Scrub cattle are rapidly disappearing from our farms and ranches, but the worst feature of their disappearance is that the grades and pure breds are taking their place very slowly, so slowly that markets are supplied with beef very sparingly. Just why farmers do not find beef cattle profitable is hard to explain. It may be that cattle feeding has not been tried sufficiently to show the possibilities in feeding in connection with general farming. This, we believe, is the principal reason.

It must be remembered that when range cattle were kept and found profitable grass lands were abundant and cheap. Those who did not have plenty of grazing could lease or turn out their cattle on free range.

No such conditions exist now. Lands are high in comparison to the good old days of free ranges. Feeders must have good stock—animals that make quick growth, animals that lay on flesh readily and when slaughtered afford a large per cent of choice "cuts."

Feeders are expensive, too. Whether feeds are bought or raised, the same general principle prevails, namely, the cost of feeding.

Two advantages in feeding stock are too often ignored—the increased fertility from the use of the manure and the saving in the cost of marketing bulky feeds.

Curing Alfalfa.

Alfalfa should be cut when it is just coming into bloom. It has been found that the best time to cut it is when it is first coming into blossom, because it will preserve to better advantage the elements that make alfalfa so valuable as a food for all manner of animals.

It should not be allowed to remain in the sun any length of time, as is the case with timothy and clover, for the leaves and stalks will wilt and dry up, causing them to lose their color, which is not at all desirable. When the leaves dry up they will fall off the stalks if handled at all roughly. Because the largest amount of food elements is found in the leaves, they should not be allowed to dry up by being exposed to the sun, for it will rob your crop of a larger per cent of its value as a food.

As soon as the alfalfa is cut it should be raked up in windrows. Then they should be piled up in little conical piles. tI is best to use the pitchfork for this purpose, because it will handle the alfalfa better and less roughly than a horse rake.

By piling them up in this manner the leaves are afforded the opportunity to go about their function of transpiring water and as a result the alfalfa is properly cured. If the alfalfa had been left in the swath as first cut the sun would have scorched the leaves and they would be prevented from giving off the water. The only way that would have been left would be through the stalks, which is a slow and dangerous practice.

In good weather they can stock alfalfa in two or three days after piling it. Always make sure by examining stalks taken from the center of the piles.

The Head of the Herd.

The first step in advancing the efficiency of the dairy herd is in the selection of a good dairy sire. Upon that selection depends much of your future success, for a good sire goes farther and has more influence over the herd than several good cows in the herd have.

You may carefully build up your herd and be progressing in the right direction when a poor and inefficient sire will destroy all your work that has taken years in establishing. He may introduce these very qualities that you have been fighting for years to prevent. It is for this reason, then, that you should be extremely careful in the sire that you choose.

Never buy a small and badly formed sire. He will be likely to hand down those qualities to his offspring and thereby throw your herd back. Never breed small and ill-natured specimens. It is in the start on the down hill of failure and when you once started you will find that the longer you are on the hill the more speed you will gather, until it will not be long before you have gone the full length of its course.

By using a well-built sire from a mother that was noted for heavy milk flow, you will take a great step in advance in building up a strong and heavy milk production tendency in your herd. Carefully selecting the heavy producers of your herd and breeding them to sires descended from heavy milkers will soon build your herd up to the highest standard of efficiency and heavy milk production.

Chicken Troubles.

Occasionally when a family moves to a new place their chickens immediately begin to die and from no apparent cause. When this is the case, the first, as well as the best thing to do is to examine the premises, for the chickens are almost sure to have eaten something that is killing them. Look all over the barn and outbuildings, as well as the lots and yards about them.

One family moved to a small place in the country and in about two weeks half of their hens were dead. Doctoring did no good, and finally someone suggested that maybe they had eaten something they should not have had. On looking around the premises a barrel was found lying on one side of an outbuilding and it had a quantity of salt in it that the former owner had failed to take away. The hens had been eating it. As soon as this was removed no more hens died.

Digging Potatoes.

If a digger is to be used and there is a heavy growth of potato vines, it will pay to mow the vines if still upright, rake with a horse-rake and remove them from the field. The potatoes should be allowed to lie on the ground an hour or more before picking up. The more the potatoes are dried in the field the better.

A good way is to start the digger early in the morning, start the picking late in the afternoon; allowing the sacks to stand upright and open in the meantime. Dryness greatly improves the keeping quality of potatoes in the cellar. When there is no danger of frost or rain, the sacks may be allowed to stand out over night to advantage.

Don't pick up the small potatoes with the large ones. The best time to sort the crop is right in the field. Small potatoes will injure the market value of the crop and they should be separated at the start. Go over the ground the second time for the small potatoes if they need to be saved for feed.

They have absolutely no value for sale. They may be sold, but the seller will gain nothing by it. It would be better for all if the small potatoes were not picked up at all, for they too often find their way to market or back to the field as seed, both being bad for the grower.

The above, although a little late, is dependable advice.

The Hay Stack.

The hay crop this year was splendid and a good deal of it was stacked out. Even where the barn room is sufficient we do not think it is a good plan to store it all in the barn, due to the risk from loss by fire. There is some loss in stacking out, but a great deal of it can be avoided if care is taken in putting up the stacks. We make small round stacks of about two tons with a good foundation of rails and bring them up to a sharp point at top and drive a sharp stake five or six feet long in the top. We hang two weights over them, one northeast and southwest, the other northwest and southeast, within four or five feet of the ground. Fourteen to sixteen feet in height is tall enough, as they will settle four to six feet, depending on the kind and dryness of the hay.

Growing Orchard Cover Crops.

The importance of the growing cover crops in orchards is emphasized in a recent bulletin on orchard irrigation issued by the Oregon Agricultural College.

"Cover crops add humus and fiber to the soil," says the bulletin. "The fiber adds to the moisture-holding capacity of the light soils and makes the heavier types more friable, and more easily handled. Any soil of high clay or silt content and low in organic matter is not only difficult to handle with respect to cultivation, but also as to irrigation.

"This type of soil takes up water very slowly. Percolation is so slow that a large number of furrows are necessary if a sufficient amount of water is to be supplied. Thus a greater surface for evaporation is exposed, and such soils bake and crack badly on drying out. A good cover crop, either natural or sown, if plowed under early in the spring, will aid greatly in overcoming these difficulties."

In experiments it was noticed that when there had been a late irrigation a good natural cover grew up, of chickweed, alfilaria and various grasses. In one orchard cover crops of vetch and rye and of barley, sown early in September after late irrigations, started readily and made fine growth. An early cover crop of this nature not only adds its own fiber to the soil, but prevents the leaves from blowing away thus keeping them where they will be of benefit. Those cover crops which get a good start early in the fall make the best kind of protection for the soil during the winter.

The Damping-Off Disease.

Damping off is a disease of young seedlings and may be caused by any one of several species of fungi. It occurs mostly in the seed bed, where plants are growing in a crowded condition. It is rarely found in the open field. It is also a common disease in greenhouses, where a relatively high humidity is maintained and where the plants are protected from sunshine and free circulation of the air. The disease usually attacks the seedlings on the stem at the surface of the soil soon after it comes through the ground. It soon girdles the stem and destroys the epidermis. The plant finally topples over and dies.

Preventive rather than curative measures should be employed for this disease. If damping-off has occurred before, the soil should not be used again, or if used should be sterilized. Any method that will prevent the accumulation of too much moisture in the surface soil and reduce the relative humidity of the air about the plants is advantageous in preventing damping-off. This can be accomplished by practicing the following suggestions: (1) the upper layer of soil should be frequently stirred; (2) a free circulation of air about the plants and exposure to sunshine should be permitted; (3) the plants should be watered in the morning in preference to the late afternoon or evening; and (4) a layer of fine, heated sand should be sprinkled over the surface of the soil.

TO ASSIST AGRICULTURE

Harvester Co. Gives a Million for That Purpose.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—The International Harvester Co. is preparing to compete with the United States department of agriculture in the work of raising American standards of agriculture.

After experimenting with seed improvement for two years the company has now voted $1,000,000 for the immediate use of a nation-wide organization.

It has also brought Prof. Perry G. Holden, Iowa state director of agriculture extension for 10 years, to Chicago to take charge of the service bureau.

Among the things the harvester company intends to do are these:

To use its 42,000 agents throughout the United States for the distribution of improved seed, scientific farming literature, etc.

To broaden the corn belt and to raise the average production per acre.

To educate the corn belt farmers to the value of alfalfa and to furnish experts in its culture.

To run seed corn specials, alfalfa specials and diversified farming specials in every state of the union.

To go from county to county in automobiles, lecturing and demonstrating wherever 10 farmers sign a request for such service.

To offer farmers the services of an organizer to build up social and farm improvement societies.

To demonstrate the advantages of consolidation schools in place of the small country schools, making it possible to teach scientific farm methods.

To establish demonstration farms in addition to the three now in operation in the south.

To show "boll weeviled" cotton growers and "wheated out" North Dakotans how to get started with other farm crops.

To help insure and maintain county crop experts to serve farmers.

To organize dairy testing associations.

To furnish tested alfalfa, corn and other seed.

Two pounds of tungsten will furnish material for filaments for about 50,000 electric bulbs, for each filament is only one-twelve-hundredth of an inch in diameter. The current passing through the filament heats it to an incredible degree until it is almost white hot, producing a mellow, clear light of great brilliancy.

$10 HERTZLER & ZOOK Portable Wood SAW

Guaranteed 1 year. Cheapest and best—only $10 saw to which ripping table can be added. Operates easily. Get catalogue now and save money. No middleman's profit.
Hertzler & Zook Co., Box 30, Belleville, Pa.

FERTILE VIRGINIA FARMS

$15 per acre and up right now buys good Farm, Fruit and Timber lands. Our climate is delightful. An abundant rainfall, good roads, best churches, schools and neighbors. Write to-day for our illustrated magazine "The Southern Homeseeker" and other interesting literature. A 12 months subscription free if you send addresses of 2 friends probably interested in Va.

N&W Ry.
F. H. LaBAUME, Asst. Agt., Nor. & Western Ry. Bldg., Room 20. ROANOKE, VA.

HOW APPLES ARE DRIED IN OREGON

Prune Dryers Are Generally Used, Though Some Hop Kilns Are Utilized.

So many letters asking how to dry apples have been received by the Oregon Agricultural college division of horticulture recently that F. C. Bradford, of the research laboratories, has prepared the following information on the subject:

Most of the apple drying in Oregon is done in prune dryers, probably because these are available. In New York state, where apple drying is done extensively, evaporators much like the hop kilns here are used. In fact, some apples are dried in hop dryers in Oregon. Prune driers are fairly well adapted to this work, and have the advantage of being available for drying several crops.

The best fruit is peeled, cured and put on trays. An experienced operator with a hand machine will pare fifty bushels a day if the fruit is not too small. It is usually exposed then to the fumes of sulphur for a few minutes to bleach it, or keep it from turning dark. It is important that it be bleached as soon as possible after paring and slicing. A simple form of bleacher is a tight compartment with cleats to accommodate a number of trays at a time, at the botom of which a pan of sulphur is burned. The fruit should not come nearer than two feet to the sulphur. Trays with wooden slats are preferable as galvanized wire is affected by sulphur fumes. If the fruit is handled in bulk a box with a series of inclined planes one above the other and sloping in opposite directions is used. The fruit is thrown in at the top and slides down these planes, exposed constantly to the bottom, whence it is removed from time to time. Care must be exercised lest too much sulphur be absorbed by the fruit, a condition forbidden by law. The time required for sulphuring is variously estimated at from 20 minutes to an hour and a half, depending on the amount of sulphur used. Ten pounds of sulphur to a ton of fruit is perhaps a good estimate of the amount required.

Slicing usually follows, but may precede the bleaching. Slices are cut a quarter of an inch thick and whenever posible should be at right angles to the hole whence the core was removed. The proportion of rings governs the grading of the fruit to a considerable extent.

In kiln evaporators the fruit is spread some eight inches deep. This is, of course, impossible, when trays are used. The general practice in New York evaporators is to start the fruit at 150 degrees, finishing at 125 degrees. In prune driers this is necessarily reversed, and a higher temperature is frequently maintained. In kilns the fruit is turned from time to time to prevent it from sticking to the slats. When one lot has been removed, the floor is treated with tallow to further prevent sticking. A good kiln usually drys a lot of sliced fruit in 10 to 14 hours; in prune dryers in Oregon 24 hours is the most common period for drying.

"Sweat" on Floor.

The fruit should dry until there is little or no visible moisture on the surface. A test sometimes employed is the squeezing of a number of sclices together in the hand. Properly dried slices will separate at once upon being released. After it is taken from the drier the fruit should be allowed to "sweat" on a clean floor, as prunes are shoveled over from time to time. This makes the fruit more uniform as to moisture.

Reports from experienced Oregon apple driers indicate that a bushel of green apples will produce 8 to 12 pounds of dried fruit, the amount varying with the method of drying and the variety used. King, Baldwin and Northern Spy are generally considered good apples for drying. Opinions as to the Ben Davis vary. Summer apples in general lack the firmness required in a good drying apple, although the Duchess of Oldenburg is considered good. Though it is reasonable to suppose a good eating apple will make the best dried apple, at present the market does not discriminate and seedlings are frequently employed. The grading is usually based upon whiteness, cleanliness, and general attractiveness, and proportion of slices in rings.

CANADA'S OFFER To The Settler

The American farmer in Western Canada is in Free Homesteads Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man desiring entry in 3 years' time are worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted for grain growing and cattle raising. Excellent Railway Facilities. In many cases the railway in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who needs more than ten or twelve miles from a station of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian settler is so prosperous write to any of the Canadian Government Agents and send for literature, rates, &c., to

Canadian Government Agent
413 Gardiner Bldg.
Toledo, O.

or address Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Trappers Names

are valuable to us. Your name in our possession will be just as valuable to you. We pay the highest prices for furs. Ship them to us.

Send today for price list and tags—they are FREE.

We Are Direct Buyers, Therefore, Charge No Commission.
Lotz Bros. 61 Chestnut St. St. Louis, Mo.

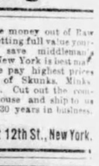
This Is For Fur Buyers & Trappers

Have you sent yet for our price list? We tell you *here* we can and will pay you more for fur than any other house in the U. S. In our price lists and circulars we prove this beyond question. Send for them now—today—before you forget and learn how to make extra $$$ this season. Costs nothing but your time to ask.

CORRY HIDE & FUR CO.
14 Main Street CORRY, PA.

TRAPPERS Get More Money For Your Furs

Don't ship anyone furs till you get *Our Free Bulletin* quoting cash prices we actually pay for *Coon, Mink, Opossum* and other furs. We charge no commissions. Write today for Free Bulletin, it will pay you big.



NATIONAL FUR AND WOOL CO.,
394 N Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CASH FOR RAW FURS

Make more money out of Raw Furs by getting full value yourself and save middlemen's profits. New York is best market and we pay highest prices for hides of Skunks, Minks, Coons, etc. Cut out the commission house and ship to us direct. We stand express. More than 30 years in business. Write for price list and references.

BELT, BUTLER CO., Exporters, 2 East 12th St., New York.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR FURS

WE SHARE OUR PROFITS WITH YOU
We pay highest prices, and remit promptly. Send for Free copy for Co-Operative Raw Fur News—Explains how you can get more money for your furs. Forty years experience and satisfied shippers everywhere. Send a postal NOW for your copy.
THE CO-OPERATIVE RAW FUR CO.
204 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT.

SKUNK

We buy Skunk, Mink, Muskrat and all other raw furs at highest market prices, and give liberal assortments and "A square deal" to everyone. Price-list free.
M. J. Jewett & Sons, Redwood, N. Y., Dept. 17

TRAPPERS WE BUY FOR CASH

And pay highest prices for Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat, and all other Furs, Hides and Ginseng. Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.
ROGERS FUR COMPANY
337 N. Main St. St. Louis, Mo.

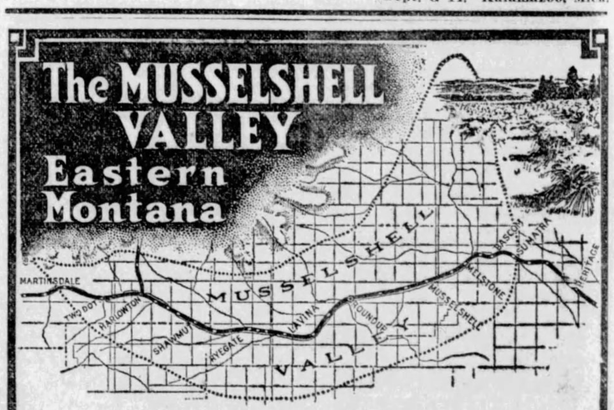
CALENDAR FREE

Send us your name and address with a 2-cent stamp to cover mailing expenses and we will send you free a beautifully colored and embossed two page 1913 calendar and 4 lovely sample post cards. Address R. C. McGREGOR, 501 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO, ILL., DEPT. 75

NO HAIR NO PAY

We grow hair on baldest heads. Only requiring a short time to stop falling hair and cure any scalp disease. Enclose stamp. Particulars free.
E. B. JACKSON & CO.
Dept. G 14. Kalamazoo, Mich.

The MUSSELSHELL VALLEY Eastern Montana



This rich agricultural district, 150 miles long and 20 miles wide, has been opened to the markets of the world by the new Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway.

Lands near the railway are rapidly being taken up and there are now 22 thriving towns within the valley.

Land prices are yet low with a steady upward tendency as the country develops. Land taken this year will increase in value with every new settler.

Good deeded lands sell from $15 to $25 per acre. Title to 160-acre homesteads can be had at the end of 14 months residence and upon payment of $1.25 per acre.

This land produces large yields of wheat, oats, barley and flax. Rye and alfalfa are also successfully grown on the bench lands.

Investigate Now

Send for literature and learn of the splendid opportunities offered to energetic men with limited capital in this and other rich districts along the new transcontinental line—the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
and
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railways

Literature and full information may be secured free from

E. G. HAYDEN, District Passenger Agent, 907 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
O. E. SHANER, Immigration Agent, 750 Marquette Bldg. F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED.
Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted send free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOOK AGENTS Let us mail you free this sample case outfit. Christmas books, Bibles. Write at once. Postal will do. Don't delay. 50 per cent; cash prizes; freight paid; credit given. International Bible House, Dept. B, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED A man or woman, all or spare time, to secure information for us. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. GOOD PAY. Send stamp for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., Indianapolis, Indiana

AGENTS.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 days' credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 5096, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Big Profits Are Assured You

ON A SOUTHEASTERN FARM. Land $10 an acre up—easy terms, yielding $50 to $200 an acre annually. Best social and school privileges. The Southern Railway Lines will supply all facts, land lists, and subscription to "Southern Field" free. M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Ind. Agent, Room 36, Washington, D. C.

Farm Underlaid With Coal
50 Acres, $2,000. Easy Terms.

Pleasant farm home, convenient to village, R. R. station and market, with more than a good living and a prospect of big profits from two veins of good coal which underlie farm; 40 acres fertile machine-worked fields, 10 acres woodland and pasture, good sized orchard, all kinds berries; 2-story, 6-room house, summer kitchen, 22x30 barn, other outbuildings; on good hard road, only 2½ miles to R. R. station, village, etc.; owner's other business compels him to close out at once; that is the only reason for the low price of $2,000, part cash, easy terms. Complete details and picture of handsome residence, page 4. "Strout's Farm Catalogue," 25th edition, copy free. Station 105, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1632 tells how. Write today—now. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D.C.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 84 PARSONS, KANS.

PATENTS GET LIST OF FACTORIES who could use your Patent. FREE Manufacturing and Patent advice. SUES & CO., Att'ys, 542 7th St., Washington, D.C.

12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will mention this paper and send 4c. to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show our cards to 6 of your friends. D12, NEW IDEAS CARD CO., 233 S. 5th St., Phila, Pa.

MARRIED BY MISTAKE Most thrilling love story ever written; an absorbingly interesting book of 80 chapters; to quickly introduce our popular fiction magazine we mail book free to every one sending 10c for 3 mos. trial sub. Household Fiction Club, 864 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

SALESMEN Have You a Buggy?
We have a wonderful money-maker for live men—but you must have a rig to handle it. Big sales—big profits—good year 'round, pleasant, easy, healthy business—just drive around and take orders—best class of farmers and town folks buy every home needs our goods. Salesmen, Here's REAL CHANCE to cash in on this. Horse and buggy; $50.00 a week and up. Find out—get our big special offer—Now! Write today for complete facts free. Address S. D. KRETZER, 2126 DeKalb St., St. Louis, Mo.

12 Post Cards Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Sentimentals, etc.; also your name in our Post Card Exchange and Catalogs and Premium list. Enclose 4c stamps for return postage, etc. N. L. MUNRO, 32 Vandewater St., N.Y.

WANTED—MEN Prepare as Firemen, Brakemen, Electric Motormen, Train Porters (colored). Hundreds put to work—$65 to $150 a month. No experience necessary. 500 More Wanted. Enclose stamp for Application Blank and Book. State position. I. Railway C. I., No. 92 Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESMEN WANTED
Who Can Furnish Team and Wagon
To sell on commission to farmers, the best and largest line of Medicines, Stock Foods, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations on the market, and under the most liberal contract—salesmen making from $100 to $200 per month clear of expense. We start you in a paying business without your investing one dollar, if you can furnish a team and wagon. Write us today. Address, EDGAR ROBERTS MANUFACTURING CO., 2188 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN FOR A FEW HOURS' WORK
Sell 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box, a great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, cold, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward the adjustable bracelet and the gold filled wedding ring or choice from our premium list. Send No Money. Write us today. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 216, Woodsboro, Md.

This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75
Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, Jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee goes with each watch. Long gold finished chain for ladies, fob or vest chain for gents. $3.75 Watch Free. THIN MODEL
20 Year Guarantee. EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies' or Gents' size. HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 1108 CHICAGO, ILL.

Davis Dyspepsia Capsules
ARE NATURE'S OWN REMEDY
for all forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Try a box and be convinced. Guaranteed under the National Food Laws. Mailed to any address, postage prepaid, 50c and $1.00.
Davis Chemical Co., Gallitzin, Pa.

I will send, as long as they last, my 25c Book
Strong Arms
For 10c in stamps or coin
Illustrated with twenty full-page half-tone cuts, showing exercises that will quickly develop, beautify and gain great strength in your shoulders, arms and hands, without any apparatus.
PROF. ANTHONY BARKER
1532 Barker Bldg., 110 W. 42d St. New York.

TRAINING CANARIES TO WARBLE

The following pertinent facts, if honestly adhered to, will keep your canary in health and constant song:
First, it must be a male bird. Female canaries seldom sing.
Feed him on Premier Mixed Bird Seed. Gravel like fiend. Lots of shade.
Have a cake of Bird Manna always in the cage at which he can pick. This is the only correct preparation used by the world famous breeders of the Andreasberg, in the Hartz.
Take no chances with your bird's life by giving him dangerous imitations.
All genuine Bird Manna is put up in white metal caps, with the trade mark, P. B. P. Co.'s Bird Manna printed on it in red. Sold by druggists or sent by mail with our 52-page Bird Book for 15 cents. Send for the book anyhow. It is yours for the asking.
A larger 120-page illustrated Bird Book mailed on receipt of 15 cents, or together with a cake of Manna for 25 cents, by the Philadelphia Bird Food Co., 400 N. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

14kt. SOLID GOLD FILLED 48c

Own one of these beautiful engraved bracelets. Has secret lock, will fit any arm. Would make an acceptable gift. Buy your jewelry direct from the makers and note your saving. We offer this big bargain to make new friends with our "One Profit Jewelry" catalog. Send 4c cents to-day for bracelet. Children's size sent if you prefer. Money back if not satisfied. THE GUARANTEED JEWELRY MFG. CO., Dept. 16 1200 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

MOVING PICTURES

Will you kindly give an explanation of how moving pictures are produced?—W. B. L., Genesco, Kan.

The principle which underlies the whole art of animated photography is that the brain continues to see an object after it is no longer visible to the eye. If, therefore, the pictures are presented so rapidly that each succeeding one is seen before the impression of the preceding one has faded from the brain, an impression of motion is produced, although, as a matter of actual fact, the pictures we see do not move at all, but, on the contrary, are perfectly stationary while we look at them. It has been found that if 16 pictures are shown every second, the complete illusion of movement is obtained.

Stripped of its detail the making of moving pictures consists in taking a series of snapshots at the rate of 16 a second. To do this hundreds of feet of narrow celluloid film are wound on a spool in the camera and unwound before the lens onto another spool by a handle as each photograph is taken.

The film is then removed from the camera, wound on a large rack, which is placed in the developing solution, then fixed and washed, after which it is placed on revolving wheels in a warm room to dry.

From this negative the photograph is printed in the ordinary way. When the picture is to be shown the film is again wound on a reel and placed before a fine magic lantern with a very strong light. Suitable apparatus drives the film at such a rate that 16 pictures appear in front of the illuminated lens every second. To prevent the change from one picture to the next being seen, a circular revolving shutter is used. Part of this is cut away so that the light from the lantern can shine through it. While the solid part of the shutter is passing through the lens, and thus cutting off the light from the lantern, the next picture is brought into its position and held firmly there, to make way, in its turn, for the succeeding one, and so on until the whole film has passed through the apparatus.

Exactly the same principle is applied to the "filming" of plays, the popularity of which is responsible for the enormous number of "picture palaces" in the world, over 4,000 existing in the British Isles alone. These plays involve a large expenditure, over $10,000 being frequently spent on a single production, while actors, realizing the possibilities they offer for employment, have deserted the regular threatre to devote themselves entirely to playing these dramas, in which all sorts of effects, impossible in the theatre, can be obtained by means of "trick photography." The financial possibilities of these plays is very great, a single film having, it is said, brought the man who rented it no less than $150,000. Now the moving picture apparatus is being employed for scientific subjects by means of electricity, which enables exposure to be made in the one ten-millionth part of a second, a fraction of time which is entirely outside our comprehension. What a contrast with the six hours' exposure which was necessary when Daguerre first invented photography.

THE FIRST PATENT

Please tell to whom the first patent was issued in this country.—C. E. P., Fairbury, Ill.

In the early colonial days of this country patents were issued by the Colonial governments. The earliest patent issued in the country appears to have been granted by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony, in October, 1641, to a man named Samuel Winslow, for a process of manufacturing salt. The term of the patent was for 10 years and the grant was conditional upon the works being established within one year. In 1656 the same colony granted a patent to John Winthrop, son of Governor Winthrop, for the sole privilege of manufacturing salt by his own process for a term of 20 years. Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania were the principal colonies of the 13 original colonies which granted patents. The Articles of Confederation contained no provision relating to the granting of patents, so the separate states issued their own patents, independently as the colonies had done. In 1785 James Rumsey obtained patents from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York for a new type of boat which had been tried out before George Washington the previous year on the Potomac. When the constitution was made provisions were put in it giving congress the right to make laws regarding the issuing of patents. The first patent laws were enacted in 1790, and the person who had the honor of receiving the first patent under a United States law was Samuel Hopkins, of Vermont. The date of the patent was July 31, 1790, and was for a process of making pot and pearl ashes. It is not known whether the document is in existence at the present time. It bears the signatures of George Washington, as president; Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state, and Edmund Randolph, attorney general.

SOME OHIO LEGISLATORS

Please give the names in the Question Bureau of the United States senators from Ohio, and also the name of the representative to congress from the Eleventh Ohio district.—C. L., Athens, Ohio.

The two United States senators from Ohio are Theodore E. Burton and Atlee Pomerene. The former is a Republican and the latter a Democrat. The United States congressman from the Eleventh district of Ohio is H. C. Claypool, a Democrat.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Please tell what states in this country have abolished capital punishment.—J. W. P., Wellsburg, W. Va.

The states of this country which have abolished capital punishment are Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Rhode Island and Kansas. Colorado and Iowa have both restored it after brief periods of abolition. The only foreign country which has abolished it is Italy.

ADMISSION OF STATES

Can you tell when the various states of the United States were admitted to the union?—C. H. L., Athens, Ohio.

The original 13 states are Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island.

There were 35 states admitted to the union after the government was formed. They are as follows: Kentucky, 1792; Tennessee, 1796; Vermont, 1791; Ohio, 1803; Louisiana, 1812; Indiana, 1816; Mississippi, 1817; Illinois, 1818; Alabama, 1819; Maine, 1820; Missouri, 1821; Arkansas, 1836; Michigan, 1837; Florida, 1845; Texas, 1845; Iowa, 1846; Wisconsin, 1848; California, 1850; Minnesota, 1858; Oregon, 1859; Kansas, 1861; West Virginia, 1863; Nevada, 1864; Nebraska, 1867; Colorado, 1876; North Dakota, 1889; South Dakota, 1889; Montana, 1889; Washington, 1890; Idaho, 1890; Wyoming, 1890; Utah, 1886; Oklahoma, 1907; Arizona, 1911, and New Mexico, 1911. There are no territories in the United States proper at the present time.

U. S. PRESIDENTS

I would like to have you print the names of the presidents of the United States.—J. M., Liberty Center, Ohio.

The following is the list of American presidents together with their age and politics at the time of their inauguration.

Washington, Federalist, was 67 years of age, resided in Mount Vernon, Va.; Adams, Federalist, was 61 years of age, resided in Quincy, Mass.; Jefferson, Republican, was 57 years of age, resided in Monticello, Va.; Madison, Republican, was 57 years of age, resided in Monticello, Va.; Monroe, Republican, was 58 years of age, resided in Oak Hill, Va.; J. Q. Adams, Republican, was 57 years of age, resided in Quincy Mass.; Jackson, Democrat, was 61 years of age, resided in Hermitage, Tenn.; Van Buren, Democrat, was 54 years of age, resided in Kinderhook, N. Y.; Harrison, Whig, 68 years of age, resided in North Bend, O.; Tyler, Democrat, 51 years of age, resided in Williamsburg, Va.; Polk, Democrat, 49 years of age, resided in Nashville, Tenn.; Taylor, Whig, 64 years of age, resided in Baton Rouge, La.; Fillmore, Whig, 50 years of age, resided in Buffalo, N. Y.; Pierce, Democrat, was 48 years of age, resided in Concord, N. H.; Buchanan, Democrat, was 65 years of age, resided in Wheatland, Pa.; Lincoln, Republican, was 52 years of age, resided in Springfield, Ill.; Johnson, Republican, was 56 years of age, resided in Greenville, Tenn.; Grant, Republican, was 46 years of age, resided in Washington, D. C.; Hayes, Republican, was 54 years of age, resided in Fremont, O.; Garfield, Republican, was 49 years of age, resided in Mentor, O.; Arthur, Republican, was 50 years of age, resided in New York City; Cleveland, Democrat, was 47 years of age, resided in Buffalo, N. Y.; B. Harrison, Republican, was 55 years of age, resided in Indianapolis, Ind.; Cleveland, Democrat, was 56 years of age, resided in New York City; McKinley, Republican, was 53 years of age, resided in Canton, Ohio.; Roosevelt, Republican, was 42 years of age, resided in Oyster Bay, N. Y., and Taft, Republican, was 52 years of age. His home is in Cincinnati, Ohio.

MARRIAGE OF COUSINS

Please tell in what states first cousins can get married.—C. C., Ottawa Lake, Mich.

Marriage between first cousins is allowed in all the states except the following: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.

EGYPTIAN RELIGION

Will you tell what you can about the ancient religion of the Egyptian people?—E. H., Reynoldsburg, Ohio.

The ancient Egyptian religion was a philosophical pantheism, the various attributes of the Deity being divided among the different gods of the Pantheon. The Egyptian did not honor their gods in separate temples, but each god had around him a collection of companion gods. The principal homes and cities each had a group of gods which they worshipped. There were a few foreign gods who came into the religious system of Egypt later in the history of the country. They had human passions and affections, and their mode of action was material; they walked on earth or sailed through ethereal space in boats.

There was also a great variety of abstract principles and even animals and vegetables which were worshipped by the multitude, though the doctrine of one God was privately taught by the priests to a select few. To each deity an animal is said to have been held sacred, which was probably regarded as his symbolical representative. The existence of the spirit after death was believed, and a future state of rewards and punishments inculcated, in which the good dwelt with gods, while the wicked were consigned to fiery torments amid perpetual darkness. It was believed that after a lapse of ages the spirit would return to the body, which was therefore carefully embalmed.

At the present day about nine-tenths of the Egyptians profess the Sunnite Mohammedan faith. About 750,000 are Christians and 25,000 Hebrews.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Please give a history of the English language in the Question Bureau.—A. E. H., Frozen Camp, W. Va.

The English language is made up mainly from the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Celtic, Saxon, Danish, French, Spanish, Italian and German, and even Hindustan, Malay and Chinese words lie mixed together in the English dictionary. It has long been a popular, and probably somewhat partial, whim in this country, that Anglo-Saxon formed at least two-thirds of the spoken and written speech of it. But M. Thompson has recently carefully gone over the dictionaries of Robertson and Webster, and has established the fact that Anglo-Saxon stands in no greater a proportion to the words of merely Latin origin than the relation that 13,339 holds to 29,354. In tracing the growth of the English language, it is usual to divide its history into four periods. Anglo-Saxon (449 A. D.—1066); Semi-Saxon (1009 A. D.—1250); early English (1500 A. D.) to the present day. The Anglo-Saxon was a Low German dialect, bearing a close similarity to the old Frisic, which is recognized as the parent Frisic of the modern Dutch. The main peculiarity of the tongue at this early period was, that the infinitives were still in an; the substantives, adjectives, pronouns and articles, were declined like the Latin; and the plural was unlike the singular; in other respects it differed much less from our modern vocabulary than one might, at first sight, suppose. The semi-Saxon period was a transition era, and, like every era of the kind, one of confusion and one of promise. Norman French was at this time the language of the court; but not the language of the people. The early English period exhibited important features of consideration and of final hardening. It contrived gradually to get rid of all in the substantives and adjectives; the vowels a, e, u, in final syllables, were all represented by e, and the final n of the infinitive began to disappear. The first of this modern English period had its grammar perfected, though the vocabulary was still deficient. But the greatest improvement was the ease and dexterity which the old forms of speech received. The additions made to the English dictionary since the beginning of the 16th century have been immense—a process which still goes on. The English language is worthy by its remarkable combination of force, precision and fullness, of being, as it is already, the speech of nearly all of the free nations of the world. If it cannot boast of native purity, it can at least boast of what is better than purity in language—the strength and copiousness, the delicacy and grace, the refinement and tenderness in which its glossary abounds.

WATERPROOFING

I would like to learn of a process for making cloth waterproof.—I. H., Stratonville, Pa.

There have been various devices for rendering cloth waterproof without the use of India rubber. The most successful of these, no doubt, is the Stenhouse patent. This consists of the application of paraffin combined with drying oil. Paraffin was first used alone, but it was found to harden and break off from the cloth after a time. When drying oil was added, however, even in a very small quantity, it was found that the two substances, by the absorption of oxygen, became converted into a tenacious substance, very much like resin. To apply this, the paraffin is melted with drying oil, and then cast into blocks. The composition can then be applied to fabrics by rubbing them over with a block of it, either cold or gently warmed. Or the melted mixture may be applied with a brush, and the cloth then passed through hot rollers, in order to cover its entire substance perfectly. This application makes cloth very repellant to water, though still pervious to air.

The following formula is said to be successful on either cotton or woolen goods: We have never tried it of course because it is much cheaper to buy ready-made waterproof garments. Take 2¼ pounds of alum and dissolve in 10 gallons of boiling water. Then, in a separate vessel, dissolve 2¼ pounds of acetate of lead in 10 gallons of boiling water. Then mix the two solutions. Now take the cloth and work it in this solution, squeezing it by handsful, time and again, until it is certain that every portion of it has been penetrated again and again by the liquid. Then it is wrung out and dried in the open air, or in a warm apartment. Then it is well washed in cold, pure water and dried again. Then it is fit for use. It is said to shed the water "like the feathers on a duck's back."

MISCELLANEOUS

H. D. S., Whipple, O.—You had better consult some attorney for what you want to know, as he will be better able to tell you than we would.

W. W. C., Pioneer, O.—The rumor of which you speak was in circulation at one time, but was probably unfounded.

The Third Degree

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

wondered if he had made a mistake. He felt that this woman to whom he had given his name did not love him, but his vanity as much as his pride prevented him from acknowledging it, even to himself. After all, what did he care? She was a companion, she graced his home and looked after his creature comforts. Perhaps no reasonable man should expect anything more. Carlessly, he asked:

"Whom do you expect tonight?"

"Oh, the usual crowd," replied Alicia, languidly. "Dr. Bernstein is coming—you know he's quite the rage just now. He has to do with psychology and all that sort of thing."

"So, he's your lion tonight, is he?" smiled the banker. Then he went on: "By the by, I met Brewster at the club tonight. He promised to drop in."

Now it was Alicia's turn to smile. It was not everybody who could boast of having such a distinguished lawyer as Judge Brewster on their calling lists. Tonight would certainly be a success—two lions instead of one. For the moment she forget her worry.

"I am delighted that the judge is coming," she exclaimed, her face beaming. "Every one is talking about him since his brilliant speech for the defense in that murder case."

The banker noted his wife's beautiful hair and the white transparency of her skin. His gaze lingered on the graceful lines of her neck and bosom, glittering with precious stones. An exquisite aroma exuding from her person reached where he stood. His eyes grew more ardent and, passing his arm affectionately around her slender waist, he asked:

"How does my little girl like her tiara?"

"It's very nice. Don't you see I'm wearing it tonight?" she replied almost impatiently and drawing herself away.

Before Mr. Jeffries had time to reply there was a commotion at the other end of the reception room, where rich tapestries screened off the main entrance hall. The butler drew the curtains aside.

"Mr. and Mrs. Cortwright," he announced loudly.

Alicia went forward, followed by her husband, to greet her guests.

CHAPTER IV.

The richly decorated reception rooms, brilliantly illuminated with soft incandescent lights artistically arranged behind banks of flowers, were filled with people. In the air was the familiar buzz always present in a room where each person is trying to speak at the same time. On all sides one heard fragments of inept conversation.

"So good of you to come! How well you're looking, my dear."

"My husband? Oh, he's at the club, playing poker, as usual. He hates music."

"I've such a terrible cold!"

"Trouble with servants? I should say so. I bounced my cook this morning."

"Aren't these affairs awfully tiresome?"

"I was so glad to come. I always enjoy your musicales."

"Dr. Bernstein coming? How perfectly delightful. I'll ask him for his autograph."

"What's psychology?"

"Something to do with religion, I think."

"Haven't we been having dreadful weather?"

"I saw you at the opera."

"Doesn't she look sweet?"

"Oh, I think its just lovely."

People now arrived in quick succession and, forming little groups, the room soon presented an animated scene. The women in their smart gowns and the men in their black coats made a pleasing picture.

"My dear Mrs. Jeffries, how do you do this evening?" exclaimed a rich, deep voice.

The hostess turned to greet an elderly and distinguished looking man who had just entered. Directly he came in, voices were hushed, and on every side one heard the whisper:

"There's Judge Brewster, the famous lawyer."

There was a general craning of necks to catch a glimpse of the eminent jurist, whose brilliant address to the jury in a recent cause celebre had saved an innocent man from the electric chair.

Richard Brewster was a fine example of the old school statesman-lawyer of the Henry Clay type. He belonged to that small class of public men who are independent of all coteries, whose only ambition is to serve their country well, who know no other duty than that dictated by their oath and conscience. A brilliant and forceful orator, there was no office in the gift of the nation that might not have been his for the asking, but he had no taste for politics. After serving with honor for some years on the bench he retired into private practice, and thereafter his name became one to conjure with in the law courts. By sheer power of his matchless oratory and unanswerable logic he won case after case for his clients and it is a tribute to his name to record the plain fact that in all his career he never championed a cause of which he need be ashamed. Powerful financial interests had attempted to secure his services by offers of princely retainers, but without success. He fought the trusts bitterly every time he found them oppressing his profession.

"This is indeed kind, judge," she exclaimed with a gracious smile. "I hardly dared hope that my poor musicale would be so honored."

The old lawyer smiled good humoredly as he replied gallantly:

'I don't know much about music, m'm; I came to see you." Looking around he added, "You've got a nice place here."

He spoke in his characteristic manner—short, nervous, explosive sentences, which had often terrified his opponents in court.

"Lawyers are such flatterers," laughed Alicia as she nervously fanned herself, and looked around to see if her guests were watching.

"Lawyers only flatter when they want to," interrupted Mr. Jeffries, who had just poined the group.

Alicia turned to greet a new arrival and the lawyer continued chatting with his host.

"I suppose you'll take a rest now, after your splendid victory," said the banker.

Judge Brewster shook his head dubiously:

"No, sir, we lawyers never rest. We can't. No sooner is one case disposed of than another crops up to claim our attention. The trouble with this country is that we have too much law. If I were to be guilty of an epigram I would say that the country has so much law that it is practically lawless."

"So you're preparing another case, eh?" said Mr. Jeffries, interested. "What is it—a secret?"

"Oh, no!" answered the lawyer, "the newspapers will be full of it in a day or two. We are going to bring suit against the city. It's really a test case that should interest every citizen: a protest against the high-handed actions of the police."

"Indeed," he exclaimed. "What have the police been doing now?"

The lawyer looked at his client with surprise.

"Why my dear sir, you must have seen by the papers what's been going on in our city of late. The papers have been full of it. Police brutality, illegal arrests, assaults in station houses, star-chamber methods that would disgrace the middle ages. A state of affairs exists today in the city of New York which is inconceivable. Here we are living in a civilized country, every man's liberty is guaranteed by the constitution, yet citizens as they walk the streets, are in greater peril than the inhabitants of terror-stricken Russia. Take a police official of Capt. Clinton's type. His only notion of the law is brute force and the night stick. A bully by nature, a man of the coarsest instincts and enormous physical strength, he loves to play the tyrant. In his precinct he poses as a kind of a czar and fondly imagines he has the power to administer the law itself. By his brow-beating tactics, intolerable under Anglo-Saxon government, he is turning our police force into a gang of ruffians who have the city terror-stricken. In order to further his political ambitions he stops at nothing. He lets the guilty escape when influence he can't resist is brought to bear, but in order to keep up his record with the department he makes arrests without the slightest justification. To secure convictions he manufactures, with the aid of his detectives, all kinds of perjured evidence. To paraphrase a well known saying, his motto is: 'Convict—honestly if you can—but convict."

"It is outrageous," said Mr. Jeffries. "No one can approve such methods. Of course, in dealing with the criminal population of a great city, they cannot wear kid gloves, but Capt. Clinton certainly goes too far. What is the specific complaint on which the suit is based?"

"Capt. Clinton," replied the judge, "made the mistake of persecuting a young woman who happened to be the daughter of a wealthy client of mine. One of his detectives arrested her on a charge of shoplifting. The girl, mind you, is of excellent family and irreproachable character. My client and his lawyer tried to show Capt. Clinton that he had made a serious blunder, but he brazened it out, claiming on the stand that the girl was an old offender. Of course, he was forced at last to admit his mistake and the girl went free, but think of the humiliation and mental anguish she underwent! It was simply a repetition of his old tactics. A conviction, no matter at what cost.

"What do you hope to bring about by this suit?"

"Arouse public indignation, and if possible get Capt. Clinton dismissed from the force. His record is none too savory. Charges of graft have been made against him time an time again, but so far nothing has been proved. Today he is a man of wealth on a comparatively small salary. Do you suppose his money could have come to him honestly?"

In another corner of the saloon stood Dr. Bernstein, the celebrated psychologist, the center of an excited crowd of enthusiastic admirers.

Alicia approached a group of chattering women. Each was more elaborately dressed than her neighbor, and loaded down with rare gems. They at once stopped talking as their hostess came up.

"It was so good of you to come!" said Alicia effusively to a fat woman with impossible blonde hair and a rouged face. "I want to introduce Dr. Bernstein to you."

"Oh, I shall be delighted," smiled the blonde. Gushingly she added: "How perfectly expuisite you look tonight, my dear."

"Do you think so?" said Alicia, pleased at the clumsy flattery.

"Your dress is stunning and your tiara simply gorgeous," raved another.

"Your musicales are always so delightful," exclaimed a third.

At that moment Mr. Jeffries caught his wife by the arm and drew her attention to some newcomers. With a laugh she left the group and hurried toward the door. Directly she was out of earshot, the three women began wispering:

"Isn't she terribly overdressed?" exclaimed the blonde. "The cheek of such a parvenue to wear that tiara."

"Her face is all made up, too, said another.

"These affairs of hers are awfully stupid, don't you think so?" piped the third.

"Yes, they bore everybody to death," said the blonde. "She's ambitious and likes to think she is a social leader. I only come here because it amuses me to see what a fool she makes of herself. Fancy a woman of her age marrying a man old enough to be her father. By the bye, I don't see her beau here tonight."

"You mean that scamp, Robert Underwood?"

"Isn't it perfectly scandalous, the way he dances after her? I'm surprised Mr. Jeffries allows him to come to the house."

"Maybe there's been a row. Perhaps that explains why he's not here tonight. It's the first time I've known him absent from one of her musicales."

"He's conspicuous by his absence. Do you know what I heard the other day? I was told that Underwood had again been caught cheating at cards and summarily expelled from the club—kicked out, so to speak."

"I'm not at all surprised. I always had my doubts about him. He induced a friend of mine to buy a picture, and got a tremendous price for it on the false representation that it was a genuine Corot. My friend found out afterward that he had been duped. Proceedings were threatened, but Underwood managed to hush the affair by returning part of the money."

In another part of the room a couple were discussing Mr. Jeffries as he stood talking with Judge Brewster.

"Did you notice how Mr. Jeffries has aged recently? He no longer seems the same man."

"No wonder after all trouble he's had. Of course you know what a disappointment his son turned out?"

"A scamp, I understand. Married a chorus girl and all that sort of thing."

"Not exactly, but almost as bad. The girl was waitress or something like that in a restaurant. She's very common; her father died in prison. You can imagine the blow to old Jeffries. He turned the boy adrift and left him to shift for himself."

Alicia approached her husband, who was still talking with Judge Brewster. She was leaning on the arm of a tall, handsome man with dark Van Dyke beard.

"Who are you discussing with such interest?" she demanded, as she came up with her escort.

"We were talking of Capt. Clinton and his detestable police methods," said the banker.

"Judge," said Alicia, turning to the lawyer, "allow me to introduce Dr. Bernstein. Doctor, this is Judge Brewster."

The stranger bowed low, as he replied courteously:

"The fame of Judge Brewster has spread to every state in the union."

A faint smile spread over the face of the famous lawyer as he extended his hand:

"I've often heard of you, too, doctor. I've been reading with great interest your book, 'Experimental Psychology.' Do you know," he went on earnestly, "there's a lot in that. We have still much to learn in that direction."

To Be Continued.

CARE FOR SICK ON THE TRAINS

United States Consular Reports.

EXCELLENT facilities are afforded in Germany for transporting invalids and cripples who are unable to walk, according to T. J. Albert, consul at Brunswick. The German railroad system provides a first-class car for invalids who can afford to use it. This car is fitted with every possible convenience for the sick. A special apartment, opening on the level of the station platform, with a double door, so that a stretcher can be carried in without the slightest difficulty, is set apart for the invalid and attendants. The balance of the car contains a kitchen, where meals can be prepared, and a section handsomely upholstered for members of the family or accompanying friends. For invalids who travel second or third class an apartment on an ordinary car is used, opening in like manner with a double door on the station platform.

The charges for transporting sick and helpless persons have hitherto been moderate. For invalids traveling third class the charge has been the cost of four tickets, free transport being granted for two attendants. This rate is still granted when the car containing the invalid apartment belongs to a regular train with a fixed destination; otherwise in the future six tickets second class must be purchased. In addition to the cost of these tickets there will be an additional charge of 7 pfennigs (1¾ cents) per axle and kilometre (0.62 miles) for the time the car runs empty before and after transportation of the invalid to the point of destination. For example, if the invalid is transported from Berlin to Hamburg, 290 kilometres (180 miles), when the car containing the invalid apartment forms part of the regular train the charge will be 35.6 marks ($8.47; if the same car is specially ordered the charge will be 164.64 marks ($39.18).

The Fly with spongy feet collects the invisible germs of disease—spreads them over our food and poisons us with typhoid.

The Mosquito with its bill injects into our veins MALARIA.

WE ARE all exposed to such dangers—our only armor is *good red blood!* Let your stomach be of good digestion, your liver active and your lungs full of good pure air and you don't surrender to any of the disease-bearing germs. The best known tonic and alterative, that corrects a torpid liver, and helps digestion so that good blood is manufactured and the system nourished, is

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

This famous medicine has been sold by medicine dealers in its liquid form for over forty years, giving great satisfaction. If you prefer you can now obtain Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery tablets of your druggist at $1.00, also in 50c size or by mail—send 50 one-cent stamps, R.V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N.Y., for trial box.

Questions of Life are fully and properly answered in the People's Medical Adviser by R. V. Pierce, M. D. All the knowledge a young man or woman, wife or daughter should have, is contained in this big Home Doctor Book containing 1008 pages with engravings bound in cloth, sent free to anyone sending 21 one-cent stamps to prepay cost of wrapping and postage.

Surf Board Riding

WAIKIKI Beach, where surf board riding may be witnessed in its perfection, is some three miles from the center of Honolulu, and is easily reached by tram. It is virtually a curve in the shore fronting directly upon the vast Pacific ocean, yet protected by a great coral reef nearly a mile from the shore.

Against this barrier the mighty roller from the sea stub their toes, so to speak, says a writer in the Wide World, and pitch headlong in foam crested ridges across the lagoon and on to the coral sand of the beach. The great trick is to ride upon the first or outer wave and be carried by those that subsequently form right on to the beach.

The boards used are of light mahogany, some six feet in length by 18 inches wide. Upon this frail craft the heaviest man may stand if he knows how, while the force of the wave is behind him, but inquiet water it will readily sink under the weight of a child. Like every other kind of sport, surf board riding requires a certain knack, and the knack here is to send your board shooting through the water at the right moment and at the right speed.

To do this really successfully you must develop certain muscles in the arms and shoulders. You must learn first how to lie flat on the board in deep water, how to balance yourself when there, and how to send the frail craft forward by using your arms like a pair of windmille and working your legs like the paddles of a canoe.

Having mastered these points, you start on the long rollers beyond the breakers. As the waves roll over you, you dip the bow of your board and go through them. Once out where the big rollers begin to form, you mount your board just as a wave with a feathered edge comes along. The moment before it reaches you you throw your arms round rapidly, pushing your craft forward as fast as you can, as if to escape the wave behind.

If you have judged the right moment and are speeding your board fast enough, the oncoming billow will carry you before it, and on that great sloping wall of water you keep slipping down and down, but never quite reaching the bottom of the briny abyss. Then the wave breaks, and you are flung before it with the speed of a cannon ball toward the sandy beach. You throw your legs to right or left, according to the direction you wish to go, and keep your arms rigid, grasping the edges of your board if lying down. If you wish to rise to your feet you must do so in the flash of a second, and then balance yourself.

Animal Tricks Unnatural.

Our Dumb Animals

No dog or horse or cat ever finds it according to his nature to jump through flaming hoops, roll barrels, walk a tight rope or do scores of other things it is forced to do by trainers. The lump of sugar or the bit of meat given deceives no one who knows anything about animals. Refusal to applaud, persuading children not to attend these exhibitions because of the cruelty that is behind them, influencing one's friends against the whole scheme of making money through trick animals—these are some of the ways in which we may help.

Cause of Brittleness in Glass.

Brittleness of glass is due to the quick cooling of the hot substance. It is known that constant motion tends to rearrange the molecule in any substance and a similar effect is observed when glass is boiled in a weak solution of salt in water and allowed to cool gradually. The toughness of the glass is increased very much and the effect of quick heating is less disastrous to it. This is easily applied to articles used in the laboratory and to glass globes for lighting purposes and which prevents much breakage.

Punctuation Used Less.

"Close" punctuation, which consists of inserting the points frequently, has apparently gone out in the daily press, for in a New York city newspaper the other day, a

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Read the Ads

In reading your Weekly Blade do not overlook the advertising columns. They are important to you, because they tell of opportunities that are worthy of attention.

There's a big argument for peace in the way those Bulgarians fight.

Writers are talking about the "denatured skunk," but it will be hard to convince the oldtimers.

If Tammany had the picking of a job for Bryan he'd be minister plenipotentiary to His Satanic Majesty.

What has become of the old-fashioned Democratic jollification that used to make nights hideous?

Aspirants for the honor of being the son-in-law of a President ought to be in clover after March 4.

In these days of Uplift, it is a sad thing to think that no one has started a movement to do away with Monday.

The woman to whom the new president went to school is dead. We'll never hear how she spanked little Woody.

The idea seems to be to drive the Turk back, where he belongs, but nobody will agree as to where he belongs.

The people of Constantinople have at least not been disarmed of their cries and lamentations and gnashing of teeth.

Over in the oil fields when they speak of "striking a big gaser" they don't mean that some politician has been assaulted.

Among others suggested for Mr. Wilson's cabinet is Aunt Hetty Green. But it would not be a joke if she were appointed.

Maybe if all of us would stop and think of the many troubles other people have we would be ashamed to talk of our own.

In insisting on naming a cabinet himself, Governor Wilson lays himself open to the charge of being undemocratic.

Russia is going to spend $34,000,000 on her navy. Which is a small sum when other Russian toys are considered.

Lots of folks who can't for the life of them see what Ambassador Bryce does for a living are mighty sorry he has resigned.

It is reported that appendicitis will soon be cured without the aid of a knife. That means the disease will go out of style.

That we are an athletic race is borne out by the fact that only once in a while is anyone run down by an automobile.

Everything considered, it is just as well that Christmas does not come until seven weeks after the settlement of election bets.

One satisfactory thing about the Balkan war was the capture of Tchataljak. It always looked as if it deserved being taken.

When a man doesn't feel good he likes to have something happen about every 15 minutes to the villain in the story he is reading.

They are talking now of farming with brains, which, we take it, is an improvement on the old way of farming with a crick in the back.

The wireless is a very handy contrivance. When a big liner runs a little fishing schooner down it can notify the bereaved relatives at once.

A brigadier general in the Greek army gets $1,416 a year. As a thankful and rejoicing people, the Greeks ought to raise that pay to $1,500.

Nevada having elected an anti-divorce legislation, the commonwealth will have to fall back on prize-fighting fake mining promotions and other legitimate forms of swindling.

After all these years, Joseph Forker has no doubt thought of a better excuse for that Standard Oil check than "I wanted to start a newspaper," the explanation after the first shiver.

Judd Mortimer Lewis, poet of the Houston Post, has received an invitation to address the men in the Texas penitentiary. Probably Judd will tell 'em how beautiful everything is outside.

A quarantine having been established against the New England Christmas tree, maybe the papers will not have to give so much space as usual to the blazing of Santa Claus' whiskers.

HOW MUCH HAVE WE SAVED?

A popular assertion of "prosperity" orators during the recent campaign was that there had been enormous accumulations of savings deposits during the past four years. The spellbinders had figures that proved that there had, in fact, been increases, but analysis by The Financial Age of reports of the comptroller of currency shows that might have been expected—that the partisan speakers were dealing in half truths.

The report on the condition of the 1,925 savings banks of the country on June 20, 1912, shows that total deposits were $4,450,882,522, divided among 10,000,000 depositors. In panic time, June 20, 1907, total savings deposits were $3,690,078,945, and the number of depositors was more than 1,000,000 less.

It has been computed that if the saving public had simply allowed its deposits to lie idle, neither drawing therefrom nor adding thereto, at 3.81 per cent, the average interest rate paid by savings banks, the increase for six years would have been $6,000,000 more than shown by the 1912 report.

"The natural conclusion to be drawn from these figures," says The Financial Age, "is that the old depositor has had to draw upon his account, for the average is considerably smaller than it would have been had he let it lie and accumulate with interest accretions. The figures shown in the comptroller's report are of interest as showing the extent to which the high cost of living has affected the people's ability to save, and, therefore, the volume of deposits in the banks."

HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Favorite prescriptions of Chinese doctors are dried grasshoppers and powdered tigers' bones—utterly useless. We scoff at them, of course. But startling statistics presented by Dr. Thomas E. Wood in a recent bureau of education bulletin issued by the government proves that medical and hygienic ignorance is not confined to the orient. The figures show that 75 per cent, or 15,000,000 of the 20,000,000 school children in this country need attention today for physical defects which are prejudicial to health and which are partially or completely remediable. From 1½ to 2 per cent have organic heart disease; 5 per cent have now or have had tuberculosis disease of the lungs; 5 per cent have spinal curvature or flat foot; 5 per cent have defective hearing; 25 per cent have defective vision; 25 per cent are suffering from malnutrition and 30 per cent, or 6,000,000 have enlarge tonsils, adenoids or enlarged cervical glands, while 50 per cent, or 10,000,000 have defective teeth, which are interfering with health.

Commenting on Dr. Wood's report, the Medical Review of Reviews makes the practical suggestion that it would seem a wise prophetic measure to place a small manual, relating to the hygiene of children during the school period in the hands of parents. It is pointed out that the detection of an abnormality, by medical inspection, is not the only essential, but there must be adequate and efficient education of the children and their parents as to methods of overcoming physical defects. There must be home and school cooperation to insure healthful conditions so that the education of the children will tend to develop them both mentally and physically.

CANALEJAS.

Despite his long public career, he was a poor man, a thing very unusual in Spain.

In this crude, jarring sentence from a hasty biographical sketch of the Spanish premier, assassinated this week, are combined peans of praise for Canalejas and withering condemnation of grafting officials of the government he served. In Ohio, we are inclined to make a fuss about it if a legislator accepts a paltry hundred dollars for an option on his vote. In Spain, Canalejas, "despite his long public career, was a poor man, a thing very unusual."

THE ALBANIANS.

The Albania which Servia is now engaged in attempting to conquer and which Austria is determined Servia shall not have is a land of hill and stony fields inhabited by a people among whom the passion for fighting receives its very highest expression.

According to the books of references, these Albanians number about a million. Some 85,000 of them are Roman Catholics, 240,000 on the Greek frontier profess the Greek Catholic faith, the bulk of the people acknowledging the Mohammendan religion. The territory coveted by the Servians is that occupied by the Roman Catholics and the Mohammedans and, therefore, the least likely to be friendly to such a conquest.

As the Albanians practice their religions in the way of the Dark Ages, considering the life of the unbeliever an incumbrance upon the earth and his property lawful prey, it will be seen that peace is one of the most remote of possibilities, whether Servia gains her will, whether Austria takes over the land, or the natives of these thin-soiled mountains are granted a government of their own.

A PUBLIC WEAPON.

A very close alliance exists between Russia and France, but exactly how close the compact is none knows except the statesmen of these countries and they take pains to keep the treaty as nearly secret as possible. It has been no less a matter of speculation and anxiety in France whether or not that country is bound to help Russia fight her enemies if called upon than it is a matter for those enemies to worry over.

The anxiety in France has new developed to such a pitch that it has brought about an issue in the presidential campaign now waging. One of the parties demands that the treaty shall be published. It calls for a complete explanation of the terms of the secret pact. It goes even further and insists that if France is pledged to join Russia in war that the pledge must be withdrawn, "because it is an unnatural and terrible thing that the nation of liberty, fraternity and equality should be allied with the arch-despot of the world."

Even the German papers, which would be delighted to learn the nature of the "dual alliance," declare there is no prospect of the French government loosening the secret. But then the Germans do not understand the nature of political campaigns in Republics. Statesmen in monarchial countries are fairly independent of the pressure of public opinion. In republics, they are absolutely subservient to public opinion. They may not only be forced to betray secrets of state, but very nearly goaded into committing murder or stealing horses. Goading is an instrument of torture very much in favor among democratic people.

WAR A NECESSITY?

The gloomiest chapter of the study of economics, which can never be charged with overcheerfulness anywhere, is that which attempts to prove an economic necessity for war.

Persons who advocate that theory, or approve of the idea, take such examples as Germany and Japan. They show how the population increases in these countries until the cities are packed and the agricultural lands are strained to provide a living for all who occupy them. Relief comes for a time through emigration. Yet it is not permanent relief. Population still multiplies. The density of population increases. The pressure upon the borders becomes so great that they finally break. The old lands of neighbors are overrun, or the new lands of rival powers are seized and converted to the use of the conquerors. Again, in the thickly populated countries, industrial activity is constantly on the increase and out of this comes periods of overproduction and idleness and want. To care for the surplus products, new markets are sought. If these cannot be developed peacefully, then—according to the theory—they must be developed with powder and ball.

The assumption is hard to believe in at a time when in every land there is a cry for universal peace. It is highly probable that the theory is born entirely out of a desire to justify war. In spite of the fact that Germany and Japan are feeling the effects of confined quarters, it does seem as if, in an enlightened age, the pressure could be relieved without resort to bloodshed.

IT LOOKS LIKE PROPHECY.

Mr. Robert F. Nachtrieb sends us this quotation from Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People," Volume IV., page 174:

"The new party of opposition, however, did not perfect its organization or draw its strength effectively together soon enough to win the presidential election. * * * A remnant of the Whig party was still in the field. * * * The Democrats keeping still a virtually unbroken organization in the face of foes divided, elected their candidates. * * * but the popular vote for their candidates had fallen short of that cast for their opponents and there was in the success of the Democrats, it was to be suspected, nothing but a temporary triumph."

This refers to the campaign of 1856. Mr. Nachtrieb pertinently asks if history is not repeating itself.

THE YOUNG MEN'S DUTY.

Because we were more advanced along the great broad highway of democracy, the United States has been slower than some of the other nations in catching the beat and pulse of social revolution.

For 20 years Germany has been undergoing changes which for a monarchy are almost cataclysmal. France has been torn with series of swift and confusing political upheavals which have brought one ministry after another toppling into ruins, and which, in one instance, have caused a political party to "about face" and alter its radical program into one markedly conservative. In England, there is talk of the "last parade of feudalism," of the "new rulers" and the "class that shall be uppermost."

Though, as we say, the drumbeats of the social revolution have not fallen loudly upon the ears of Americans, that revolution is with us nevertheless. Its evidences are manifest to all save those who will not see and will not listen. Slow as this nation has been to join the world-wide movement we may feel absolutely certain that once the waves of this movement have reached our senses more keenly, we shall travel far more swiftly and go a far greater distance than any of the old world countries. The explanation lies in the fact that we are less bound by tradition, less under the influence of tradition, less under the influence of outward conditions, less fearful temperamentally of the spooks and hobgoblins of change.

The social revolution is inevitable, it becomes more than at any other time in the last 40 years the duty of young men to get into politics. It is the only way by which we can either escape the follies of half-cooked policies on the one hand or the high costs of wilful and stupid antagonism to political change upon the other. The citizen of today cannot do as the citizen of yesterday has been doing. He cannot afford to feel superior to politics. He cannot delegate his citizenship to others and care little, either one way or the other, as to how his citizenship has been employed. He must get into politics. He must "get into the game," just as the young men at the time of the civil war a half century ago got "into the game."

This country is embarked upon a new expedition, whether it please the contented and indifferent or not. As the signs have been read by intelligent voters, the expedition is to go into many a strange seat and to enter many an outland port. And for this voyage a strong crew and a willing is needed. The young men must serve as crew. They must know something about guiding ships of state—and they must understand the art of trimming sail when gales blow and wreck threatens. The sooner the young men of America drop the pose of aloofness from politics and assume their patriotic duties, the more certain it will be that America, for one of the nations, shall pass through the social revolution with masts standing and hull intact.

PROVING THE IMPOSSIBLE.

After argument long and erudite, the people who fly and those who guide them and manage them came to the same conclusion, to-wit, that the aeroplane was virtually immune to the missiles of small arms and artillery. They figured it out with the mathematics of gravitation, the angles of optical science and the tables and formulae of rifle fire.

It was a simple matter when you came to look at it. Aeroplanes travel very fast. Marksmen and gunners must have time to sight in. Things are deceptive when among the clouds. The aeroplane circles over the enemy like a buzzard, takes his measure and then slips back to camp to report.

One Popoff, an aeronaut in the service of the Bulgarians, went reconnoitering. He soared far over the Turkish army. The Turks tried to bring him down by massing riflemen and firing away for several minutes, hoping that one bullet of the many might reach him. That failed. Then the Turks sent a charge of shrapnel in the flyer's general direction. The aeroplane halted a second, crumpled up and came tumbling down, the birdman with it.

Of all the people in the world, the aeronauts should not use the phrase "it can't be done." The same thing was said about their art. No one could fly. That could be proved. Yet men did fly. No one can hit an aeroplane, said the aeroplane drivers. Nevertheless, some one did.

THE NEW POWER.

A new power has arisen in Europe—one that is powerful, for the same reason that the recognized powers are. It has military strength, the spirit of fighting races and the ability and willingness to do battle for what it wishes. This power consists of the allied Balkan states. If it could by some chance or some gift of fortune be united into one homogeneous nation, it would constitute a force that the rest of Europe would have to respect—and possibly fear.

That the greater nations of Europe entertain today a dread lest these victors in Macedonia might become a power to reckon with is indicated by the haste with which they have dispatched warships to the Bosporus. So long as conditions made it seem as if the Turks must surely defeat their enemies, the powers held aloof, counting upon the destruction of the allied armies and the continuance of things as they were. But the moment the powers realized the possible results of the great battle of Thrace—the banishment of the Turk from Europe, the distribution of spoils among the victors and the building up of a new and greater nation—they lost no time in taking steps to forestall all these developments.

It is an old saying that nations have no consciences. The powers that could bicker over the division of lands not theirs, that could break treaties, that could engage in such atrocities as the Russians engaged in in Paris, or could profit by them as England has, would not hesitate to rob the Balkan allies of their victory. The question is: Will not the Balkan states dare to fight the powers as they have dared to fight the Turks?

RULES OF THE GAME.

Before sailing for Bermuda, President-elect Wilson issued a statement in which he declared intention to call an extraordinary session of congress not later than April 15. Giving his reason for this, Mr. Wilson said:

"I shall do this not only because I think that the pledges of the party ought to be redeemed as promptly as possible, but because I know it to be in the interest of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular items of tariff revision are to be should be removed as soon as possible."

In this the President-elect is perfectly right. The national Democratic platform upon which Mr. Wilson was elected, declares that any tariff, except for revenue, is unconstitutional. It has been indicated in many ways, however, that the incoming administration contemplates no such radical policy as that of precipitate abandonment of the protective tariff. Whatever the fixed policy of the Democratic administration may be, manufacturers and business men ought to be informed of it quickly and definitely. There is nothing more disturbing to business conditions than uncertainty with reference to the rules of the game.

Three or four women can stand out of doors, bareheaded, in all kinds of weather, and discuss the rest of the people on the street without taking cold. Which raises the question—Is it true that the devil protects his own?

There is a suspicious lack of faith back of this prayer from the Houston Post: "Lord, bore it into the heads of the Democratic party that now is the time to pray for wisdom, not to make fools of themselves."

It will be hard for the new President to improve on Grover Cleveland's "pernicious partisanship" when it comes to firing the Republican postmasters.

Sunday School

THE LOOK THAT LIFTS LIFE

International Sunday School Lesson for November 24 Is "The Transfiguration," Mark 9:2-13.

By William T. Ellis.

"One crowded hour of glorious life" is the poet's phrase, as he sings the worth-whileness of a supreme experience. To have been at Balaclava, or on either side of the fence at the bloody angle at Gettysburg, is to have lived greatly, though all the remaining days be common. A great experience of patriotism, of human love, of spiritual ecstacy, is worth a lifetime of ordinary incidents, or rather, it glorifies all common days.

Such a vision lifts life. God plans it so. That is why He gave the prophet the vision of the seven thousand who had not bowed their knees to Baal. Therefore the Book of the Revelation, and the Transfiguration are in the inspired Scriptures. In the dull and the dark days, and in the hours of heavy heartedness, the moments of vision and inspiration rally to our help. That is why the thought of a Christian convention, of an immense Bible class parade, of the glorious news of the church's foreign victories, should be cherished as memories that sustain service. Herein is a sound reason why we should all be diligent readers of news of the kingdom.

Behind the Soup Kitchen.

This Sunday school lesson has no soup kitchen or medical dispensary flavor. There is no social service aspect to it. It is not on the plane of humdrum ministry to men's material needs. Yet it deals with that which is behind all forms of ministry. For here we confront religion's richest reality. The Transfiguration is a spiritual experience. It gives a glimpse of Christ as God's sent Son. Its study should do for us what it did for the three disciples: make clear the character of Jesus. Let us entertain no misapprehension here! religion is more than a ministry to the world; it is first of all a spiritual apprehension. The vision and acceptance of the Son of God are the heart of hearts of the Christian faith. Before it is a social service, Christianity must be a soul experience.

The little group of friends of Christ up near the foot of Mt. Herman; had been meditating upon his high, hard teaching of the cross, which we studied last Sunday. The record is silent concerning the week that followed. Only in our minds can we conceive of the deep questionings and broodings over this new presentation of what discipleship meant. The depth of fellowship experienced at this "retreat" is beyond our ken. Upon these followers had dawned the truth that their association with their leader was not to be permanent. Sadness overshadowed the company. Then followed the contrast, the transfiguration which enabled them to look higher than the cross to what lay beyond.

Sharing a Secret.

Partly because they were fittest and closest to His heart—for there are degrees in the friendship of Jesus—but more because they were to be the leaders in service, and therefore most needed this equipment, the three familiars of the Master, Peter, James and John, were taken up to the heights of Mt. Hermon with Him. High was their privilege, but deep was their obligation. It has been said that Christ comforts us, not to make use comfortable, but to make us comforters. This transfiguration experience was an equipment for ministry. The three were taken into the confidence of Jesus; they shared His great secret, which they should keep within their breasts until the time was ripe for its full revelation. The subsequent experiences of Golgotha and the Garden were to be illuminated by the shining light seen on the Mount of Transfiguration.

Like burrs or barbs, Bible phrases have a way of sticking. Thus we read that it was "as He was praying" that all these things came to pass. The transfiguration experience was a mountain-top prayer meeting. Now, as then, it is the prayer-filled life that has its transfiguration moments, and beholds the Redeemer as He is.

The Outshining of an Inner Light.

Suddenly befell the miracle. The three Galileans saw their Friend, with whom they had eaten and slept and traveled, begin to glow in His person with a glistering light. His whole being radiated whiteness and luminosity. The entire texture of His person and His clothes "became glistening, exceeding white; so as no fuller on earth can whiten them." The very fibre of the Master's body and raiment was luminous. He was not clothed upon with light coming from without; this was the outshining of an inner glow. It was as if the veil were momentarily drawn aside and the true nature of the divine Son made apparent. On this mountain top was afforded a revelation of the glorious possibilities of the life of the Redeemer and His own. It was a veritable glimpse of the heavenly appearance.

Nor was this transfiguration all of the miracle. The occasion was one of transcendent significance. It meant much to the realms of glory. Heaven's hosts were more concerned in the work of the Man of Galilee than they were in all the chorouses of the choirs of the redeemed. From near the very throne of God were sent two congenial spirits down to the mountain top to confer with Christ. Both Moses and Elijah had on earth been great leaders and testifiers. Both had suffered for the truth; both had gone the way of the cross. Now to them fell the noblest task of their eternal existence, that of comforting Christ as He drew near His cross; and of once more bearing witness to Him.

The story is a glimpse of the heavenly resources of God's servants. The King's business has the King's help. God's work on earth is not done apart from God's knowledge in heaven. The way of life is not altogether a "via dolorosa," as said a later disciple, "The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed to us-ward." Let us take time to think about the glory.

The Great Conversation.

It is left to the devout imagination to know what the itinerant Teacher talked about as He walked the highways of Palestine. Here in this instance, nothing is left to imagination. We are definitely informed. The gossips of Europe question what the Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia talked about at their recent meeting. We are not clearly told the theme of this "conference of the powers" on the height of Mount Hermon. Jesus and Moses and Elijah talked of the decease which the Saviour was shortly to accomplish at Jerusalem. The final act of redemption was the supreme concern of heaven and of earth. Ask me what this city is most interested in at this moment, and I cannot answer of a certainty. We do know, however, what is constantly the most interesting theme in heaven's councils. The passion and death of the Saviour is the topic of the ages. It is of supreme importance to earth and to heaven. Those who dismiss the crucifixion as merely incidental in the exemplary life of Jesus should remember the transfiguration; for the Mount of Transfiguration fronted toward Mt. Calvary.

Yesterday I talked with a friend, and for a while our talk was casual and commonplace. Then, after a time it drew on to the theme of a loved one's death. At once the conversation took on a new intimacy. The closest friends talk of the deepest things. These six on the mountain top were engrossed primarily in the approaching passion of the Redeemer. Through all the ages since, the best friends of Christ, in their profoundest hours, have meditated and conversed upon Calvary.

The Blunder of the Embarrassed.

Even on the mountain top, our old friend Peter again blundered. He was embarrassed by the stupendous experience. He did not know what he was saying, so he proposed that they build booths and tarry on the mountain top. We could reproach Peter if this were his serious and mature thought; it was only one of his vagrant impulses, as unconsidered as the wish of some conventioneers that they might prolong the precious experience of fellowship and inspiration forever. To Peter the mountain top seemed better than the valley of humiliation. He preferred the glory to the cross.

But Peter had missed the point of it all. That pinnacle of outlook was only one station on the road of service. Life must be lived on the plain; but it may be lived in the power of the transfiguration mount. The reality of the ecstatic experience is to be proved down amid the people, with all their common needs. Life is not made up of transports; love cannot exist on kisses. Duty is the normal expression of devotion.

So these friends were to take the great secret, shared with them by Jesus, and to bear it out amid the uncomprehending, suffering multitudes; and therein to be borne up by it. They had had a great hour, which would hearten them through the dark days. To them had been given the look that should lift life up to a higher plane.

The Voice from the Clouds.

From every aspect, this wonderful event on the mountain top was an experience in witness bearing. By it Jesus testified to the disciples, by it Moses and Elijah testified to Jesus, Then, crowning all, the voice from heaven testified to Christ. All these jointly bear testimony to the world.

The event was tremendously staged. Some minds balk at it, as too full of marvel and miracle. Why should it not be accompanied by the most extraordinary accessories, for here was uttered the greatest truth of all the ages, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him." Heaven has no higher function than to testify to earth of God's love, as revealed in Hs Son. The message of the transfiguration is the deepest truth for the times, "This is my beloved Son; hear ye him."

Poverty the Better Way

David Grayson in the American Magazine.

ANY man may brutally pay his way anywhere, but it is quite another thing to be accepted by your human kind not as a paid lodger, but as a friend. Always, it seems to me, I have wanted to submit myself, and indeed submit the stranger, to that test. Moreover, how can any man look for true adventure in life if he always knows to a certainty where his next meal is coming from? In a world so completely dominated by goods, by things, by possessions, and smothered by security, what fine adventures is left to a man of spirit save the adventure of poverty?

I do not mean by this the adventure of involuntary poverty, for I maintain that involuntary poverty, like involuntary riches, is a credit to no man. It is only as we dominate life that we really live. What I mean here, if I may so express it, is an adventure in achieved poverty. In the lives of such true men as Francis of Assisi and Tolstoy that which draws the world to them in secret sympathy is not that they lived lives of poverty, but rather, having riches at their hands, or for the very asking, that they chose poverty as the better way of life.

One of Switzerland's noted glaciers, that of Saleinez, has fallen a victim to commercialism. Since the opening of the Great St. Bernard railroad it has been found worth while to quarry the glacier and sell the ice. First it is blasted with dynamite and then the blocks are shot down an inclined plane, almost a mile and a half in length, to the bottom of the valley.

A Poem Worth While

The Good and Bad About It.

S. E. Kiser.

It's a fine old world to live in
When the weather's keeping fair;
And the weak alone are driven
To destruction and despair;
It's a fine old world to grin in,
And a fine old world to win in;
But a poor old world to sin in
For the sake of "getting there."

It's a fine old world to hope in
If our purposes are high,
But a poor old world to grope in
For the ones who fear to try;
It's a fine old world to believe in
And a fine world to achieve in
But a poor old place to grieve in,
Whether it be wet or dry.

Its' a fine old world to work in
For the things that should be won,
But a poor old place to shirk in
While so much remains undone;
It's a good old world to belong in,
And a fine world to be strong in,
But a poor place to go wrong in;
Don't ignore that fact, my son.

Cost of the Balkan War

New York Evening Post.

THE cost of war is always at the start a doubtful matter of calculation. Even the little Transvaal war cost England on the average, $1,000,000 a day. It lasted two years and seven months, and, by the chancellor of the exchequer's report, caused a total expenditure of $1,085,000,000, of which $795,000,000 was raised by British government bonds, sold in the open market. The Manchurian war, which lasted a year and a half, cost something like $2,000,000,000 for the two contestants, or upwards of $3,000,000 daily, and fully half of this was borrowed from other markets by Russia and Japan. On the other hand, the Turco-Italian war is estimated at Rome to have cost the Italian government $100,000,000, or only $420,000 per day, while Constantinople correspondents figure the total expenditure of Turkey at $65,000,000, or only a daily $120,000.

But the nature of the campaign made that necessarily a cheap war. The question is, then, whether a campaign with hundreds of thousands of mobilized troops fighting pitched battles along the whole line of Turkey's northern border would not be vastly more expensive. A Vienna estimate, in the current London Economist, figures out that the mere bringing into action of the 410,000 infantry and cavalry of Bulgaria and Servia will cost the first of these governments $460,000 per day, and the second of them $260,000. Continued at that per diem rate the expenses of these two belligerents would be $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 per month, and it would still be left ot reckon up the outlay of Turkey, Greece and Montenegro. How, then, will the money markets be affected?

Precisely at this point in the inquiry a very curious consideration obtrudes. Bulgaria is the best off financially of the Balkan states. It was in the Paris market before the war broke out, to raise a $36,000,000 loan for refunding older issues. But Paris now reports its bankers unwilling to proceed with the negotiations if the proceeds are to be used for war. The Servian debt, like that of Greece and Turkey, is administered by foreign commissioners, and the one loan lately placed was carefully "earmarked" chiefly for railroad building purposes.

All this presents a curious and in many respects novel situation—especially with financial Europe united in disapprobation of the war. It is quite true that all of the belligerents (perhaps excepting Greece) have been accumulating armaments and stores, and it is also true that even poor nations can sometimes (as was the Boer republic) feed and equip their armies from their own resources, and fight for months without recourse to outside money markets.

But the impending campaign has little or no resemblance to the South African conflict. It is a contest carried on in a locality long familiar for military maneuvers, and, so far as regard the Balkan States, it is a campaign of aggression and invasion rather than defense. As such it may provide some new consideration in the financial side of modern war.

The Ants' Home.

Wide World.

West African ant hills are veritable giants, frequently standing 40 feet high. These ant hills are shaped something like a sugar loaf and are divided inside into hundreds of tiny rooms. They have, needless to say, myriads of inhabitants, and these are all busily making roads, gathering food and watching over the eggs and youngsters. The natives are afraid to touch these hills, except from a distance with firearms. The ants often make their strongholds around trees and they are built very solidly, with sides sometimes 20 inches thick. The inside is hollow and at the top there is a sort of attic. The "royal cell," where the queen ant lives, is always found on the ground floor. The good lady is a prisoner, but is carefully fed by her busy subjects, the eggs she lays being immediately carried away and deposited in "rooms" set apart for the purpose.

BRIBERY THE UNPARDONABLE CRIME

Demosthenes.

TO receive bribes was accounted a crime of the blackest die—a crime which called for all the severity of public justice. No petitioning for mercy, no pardon was allowed. Those favorable conjunctures with which fortune oftentimes assists the supine against the vigilant and renders men, even when most regardless of their interests, superior to those who exert their utmost efforts, could never be sold by orator or general, as in these degenrate days. Our mutual confidence, our settled hatred and distrust of all tryants could not be impaired or turned aside by the force of money.

But now opportunity, principles, private honor and the public good are exposed to sale as in a market; and in exchange we have that pernicious laxity which is destroying the safety, the very vitals of Greece. Let a man receive a bribe, he is envied; let him confess it, he provokes laughter; let him be convicted, he is pardoned! His very accusation only awakens resentment, so thoroughly is public sentiment corrupted! Richer, more powerful, better prepared than ever before, we lose all our advantages through these traffickers in their country's welfare.

How was it formerly? Listen to the decree which your ancestors inscribed upon a brazen column erected in the citadel: "Let Arthmius of Zelia, the son of Pythonax, be accounted infamous and an enemy to the Athenians and their allies both he and all his race!" Then comes the reason of his sentence: ,"Because he brought gold from Media into Peloponnesus." This is the decree, and now, in the name of all the gods, think upon it! Think what wisdom, what dignity appeared in this action of our ancestors! This receiver of bribes they declare an enemy to them and their confederates, and that he and his posterity shall be infamous! And the sentence imported something more; for in the laws relating to capital cases it is enacted, that "when the legal punishment of a man's crime cannot be inflicted, he may be put to death." "And it was accounted meritorious to kill him!"

"Let not the infamous man," says the law," be permitted to live; implying that the citizen is free from guilt who executes this sentence! Such was the detestation in which bribery was held by our fathers. And hence was it that the Greeks were a terror to the barbarians—not the barbarians to the Greeks! Hence was it that wars were fair and open; that battles were fought not with gold, but with steel; and won, if won at all, not by treachery, but by force of arms!

VARIETIES

Great Britain yearly spends $150,000,000 on tobacco.

Cleveland's city debts now aggregate $37,628,000.

St. Paul may add one or two women to its police force.

The railroads of the United Kingdom use 23,000 locomotives.

Automobile fire engines will soon be in service in Bangkok, Siam.

According to the last census, there are 147,000 foreigners in Egypt.

The earliest mention of coal is said to have been made by Theophratus.

The fish Paratilapia multicolor hatches her eggs in pockets in her mouth.

Over 50 tons of tickets are issued each year by one of England's railroads.

A new cigarette machine made in Switzerland makes 600 cigarettes a minute.

A stranger was arrested in Chicago the other day because he had $320 in his pockets.

Out of a total number of 54,600 passenger cars in this country 3,000 are of steel.

The extreme northwestern corner of Siberia will soon be in wireless touch with Vladivostock.

The city council of Chicago has recently passed an ordinance to prevent damage by electrolysis.

Philadelphia is taking steps to stop reckles driving of automobiles by joy riders, fools and others.

Benjamin Birkle, dead in Hoopeston, Del., supposedly poor, really possessed $250,000 in money and land.

The dairy industry of Denmark is quite extensive, and the greater part of the butter is sent to England.

One pound of good coal releases sufficient energy to raise an average man to a point 14 miles high.

The opening and closing of some of the gates of the Panama canal is done by a massive arm weighing five tons.

Chicago hopes to secure by January 1 unified operation of all surface car lines, 5-cent fares and universal transfers.

Although it takes four years of education to prepare a lion for circus life, it increases the animal's value five fold.

George Westinghouse says that the ideal vessel of the ocean trade is an American schooner with auxiliary engine.

During the last few years the price of raw produce of farms in the United states of America has risen by 36 per cent.

Japan has maintained intact through all the country's many changes a museum of decorative art established in the year 756.

Tungsten lamp filaments will last longer if a weak current be kept running through them, enough to keep them at a dull red.

Nearly 100 residents of a small French village live in natural caves on the side of a hill which have been made inhabitable.

The Buffalo health department is to have a department of child hygiene to examine all applicants for child labor certificates.

In the construction of the new Comedy house, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the usual footlights are dispensed with. A better system of lighting the stage has been devised.

Thornely O. Pratt, Jr., of Los Angeles, age 34 months, is 42 inches tall, weighs 50 pounds and looks like a boy of five years.

A huge underground lake is to be tapped in an effort to supply water to a section of Belgium which is almost entirely dependent on rain water.

Careful estimates place the world's loss by strikes for the year up to September 1, at fully $1,000,000,000. A quarter of this is charged to the British coal strike.

Thirty thousand books and pamphlets, two-thirds of which relate to electricity, have been recently added to the library of the Massachusetts School of Technology.

Engineers have begun the construction of an aerial railway 40 miles long, with 15 or 16 towers to every mile of cable, to connect Manizales and Mariuita, Colombia.

A missionary who spoke before the Presbyterian synod of Illinois said that he regretted the passing of idol worship among the Chinese, because the worship of idols was better than the worship of nothing at all.

With the completion of a seven-story building Tokio is able to boast of the first skyscraper in its history. The structure, begun in January, 1910, was but recently completed. It is considered fire and earthquake proof.

That the United States government can sometimes indulge itself in an act of genuine philanthropy is seen in the recent postoffice order that periodicals issued in raised letters for the blind are to be carried through the mails free.

Only about 1 per cent of the total wealth of the United States is invested in church property, but, according to Dr. Booker Washington, over 8 per cent of the wealth of the negroes of the country is invested in this way. They have 35,000 churches, with 3,700,000 members.

Scituate, a town in eastern Massachusetts, has been paying 25 cents for every dead woodchuck brought to the town treasurer. The treasurer has had a good many quarters to disburse in consequence of the ordinance, and, what is worse, he has had to bury the woodchucks.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who has returned to London after a journey around the world in the interests of the Boy Scout movement, says the authorities in Japan are making a close study of the movement with a view to its adoption for educational purposes.

A free school for the children of the poor has been started by a number of leading citizens of Pekin. On the day of its opening there were no fewer than 70 students. All the teachers and business managers of the school are rendering service without receiving any pay.

Designs have been completed for the memorial bridge which the city of Augusta, Ga., is to erect in honor of Major Archibald W. Butt, who perished in the Titanic disaster. Work will begin in a few weeks. It will be a handsome reinforced concrete structure in three arches, spanning the Augusta canal.

In making holes in rubber corks much annoyance is caused by the punch making "tapering" holes and "running to the side." A little ammonia water poured on the rubber and the boring instrument causes the hole to become of uniform size at every point and the operation is accomplished with much more ease.

UNCLE SAM BEATS BATHTUB TRUST

Combination Held to Be in Restraint of Trade by Supreme Court.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The supreme court of the United States today delivered a death blow at violations of the Sherman anti-trust law under the cloak of the protection of the patent laws, by annulling as invalid "license agreements" which held manufacturers of sanitary enameled iron ware together in the combination known as the "bath tub trust."

Justice McKenna delivered the unanimous opinion of the court. He said that rights conferred by patents were extensive, but did not give a universal license against the positive prohibitions of the Sherman law. The decision fully sustained the government in its fight begun over a year ago against the bath tub and enameled ware manufacturers.

The fight against the enameled ware manufacturers was begun by the government in the United States district court of Maryland, it being charged that the 50 defendants named had entered into a combination to restrain interstate trade in sanitary enameled iron ware and had attempted to monopolize that trade. Sixteen of the defendants were corporations.

One of the individual defendants was Edwin L. Wayman, with whom the corporate defendants and their officials were charged with having entered into illegal agreements, in effect licenses, for the use of a patented enameling tool.

Wayman was to refund part of the license fee if the manufacturers had not violated any conditions of the agreements, among those conditions being one that they would not sell to any jobber who did not sign a contract not to buy from any one other than the corporate defendants; and another that they would not sell at a lower price of on more attractive terms than those named in a schedule of prices attached to the agreement.

The lower court held that the agreements destroyed competition and fixed prices in violation of the Sherman law, and furthermore, that the patent on the tool did not make the agreements lawful. The lower court prohibited the defendants from attempting further to restrain trade by means of these agreements, pronounced illegal.

HEIRESS STICKS TO THE DAIRY

Miss Bateman Unspoiled by Winans Legacy.

Newport, R. I., Nov. 13.—Notwithstanding the fact that she is to receive the larger part of $500,000, a share of the Ross W. Winans estate, willed to her by the Baltimore millionaire, Miss Dorihy Bateman, of Bateman's Point, is the same unaffected girl she has always been, and will use the money to develop a dairy farm.

Any morning Miss Dorothy, dressed in a simple linen suit and usually wearing a sailor hat, may be seen delivering eggs, cream, chickens and other products of the farm. And later in the day or early in the evening she may be seen driving up to the front porch of one of the same houses in her automobile, where she is received as an honored guest.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 709 Carney building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to or give only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success. —Advertisement.

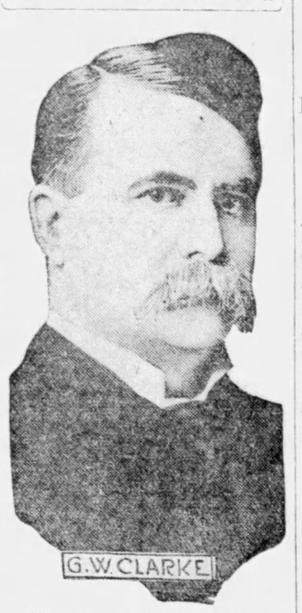
JAP BOYS TELL OF BEING SOLD

Runaways Cause Investigation of Alleged Slavery to Start.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Federal officials yesterday afternoon began investigation of the stories of two Japanese children who said they had been sold for $25 each by their parents in Tokio and had been brought to this country to be trained as athletes.

The children, Ioshi Bakahama, 15, and Otome Tamaka, 14, ran away from the home of Kumara Namba in Chicago, where they were being trained as members of an acrobatic team. The police took them in custody.

George W. Clarke Is Governor-Elect of Iowa



Adel, Ia., Nov. 13.—George W. Clarke of this place is the Republican governor-elect of the Hawkeye state. He has been speaker of the state house of representatives and has been active in the political life of the state for several years. He is an Indiana man by birth, is 60 years old and has lived in Iowa since he was 4 years old. Mr. Clarke is a lawyer.

SUGGESTS T. R. AND TAFT IN CONGRESS

Bryan Would Have Ex-Presidents, Vice Presidents and Speakers Seated.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Plans to admit ex-presidents, ex-vice presidents, and ex-speakers of the house of representatives, to the floors of the two houses of congress, with the privilege of debate but not of voting upon pending measures, were broached here yesterday by William J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's statement was coupled with a declaration that he favored a change in the time of convening congress, so that the new sessions would begin shortly after new members took office, March 4. He declined to discuss the outlook for an extra session when President-elect Wilson assumes office next spring, saying "the President-elect is considering the subject of a special session and I do not care to advise him through the newspapers."

"The question is often asked, 'What shall we do with our ex-presidents,'" Mr. Bryan said. "Now that we soon will have two ex-presidents and two ex-vice presidents, it might be worth while to consider what means could be employed to utilize their experience and accumulated information. It seems to me that the nation might avail itself of their services and at the same time afford them a dignified means of keeping in communication with the public.

"It has occurred to me that both these ends could be attained by a law giving an ex-president the privileges of the floor in both the senate and house with permission to take part in debate, without, of course, the privilege of voting or serving on committees. The retiring vice president should be given these privileges on the floor of the senate under the same limitations, and I see no reason why they should not be accorded to an ex-speaker of the house if he retires from congress."

Asked if his plan contemplated salaries, Mr. Bryan replied: "Not necessarily. In fact it ought not to be considered from the standpoint of benefiting the persons to whom the privileges should be granted.

"At this time the plan proposed would extend its benefits in the main to Republicans, as there is now one Republican ex-president, and soon will be another, while there are two Republican ex-vice presidents and one Republican ex-speaker, and one Democratic ex-vice president, Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson.

"It looks now, however, as if we were entering upon a Democratic era and that the proposed law would not be a one-sided one. Besides, such a matter ought to be looked at from a higher standpoint than that of political advantage."

GERMANY FORMS TRUST

Proposed State Monopoly Would Oust Standard Oil.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—The government last night made public the proposed law creating the state petroleum monopoly which is to oust the Standard Oil Co. from Germany. The monopoly covers only illuminating oils.

In an exhaustive brief which accompanies the draft of the proposed law, the government declares that the Standard Oil Co. first conquered the wholesaler and is now exterminating the retailer.

The company shall have a monopoly of the production, import and wholesaling of oil, and is clothed with power to expropriate existing plants, equipments, tank cars, tank wagons, etc. The present employes will be indemnified in lump sums based on years of service and salaries. The government reserves the right to take over the business at the end of 30 years. The chancellor may dissolve the company if it endangers the public welfare.

ASKS $30,000 FOR WOOD

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 16.—Lucinda Yanson, of Salem township, began suit Friday in the circuit court against Edward Meyer, of the same neighborhood, for $30,000 damages for wood for which Meyer is alleged to have taken from her farm.

The wood itself wasn't really worth more than $10,000, but the plaintiff claims triple damages under the statute. Meyer is alleged to have carried off 4,000 cords of wood valued at $5,000, and to have cut a number of oak, maple and beech trees, valued at another $5,000.

WILSON CONTROLS 391,350 OFFICES

President-Elect Holds Power Over Large Number of Federal Jobs.

When Woodrow Wilson enters the White House March next he will be confronted with the question of whether he shall throw out of office hundreds of thousands of Republicans now working for Uncle Sam and substitute Democrats, or respect the action of his Republican predecessors for the last sixteen years and continue in force their orders placing many of these employes under the competitive classified civil service.

On June 30, 1911, when the last report was made, there were 391,350 officers and employes of the government. Of these 227,657 held positions subject to competitive examinations under the civil service rules and their jobs have ceased to be "political appointments."

The civil service act has been in force twenty-eight years. At first it was applied to less than ten per cent of the government positions. Although no exact figures are at hand, it has been extended by one president after another until it includes nearly all except a few higher positions, such as first, second and third class postmasters, internal revenue and customs collectors, fiscal agents and certain supervisory officers in various branches of the government.

President Taft transferred bodily more than 50,000 fourth class postmasters from the field of political appointments to the classified service, and he added more than 4,000 other positions to the classified list, making a record as against all presidents.

To the casual reader this might seem entirely reasonable, and President-elect Wilson, it would seem, ought not even to consider interfering with the executive orders of his predecessors in this respect. There is another aspect to the matter, however, which is being deeply considered by many of the Democratic leaders who are advisers of the next president.

Democrats Want the Jobs.

Many thousands of the employes now under the classified rules are merely Republican political appointees transferred to this classification which now serves to keep them in office.

"Why should we continue in office this Republican machine, built up by McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft?" is the question which the Democratic leaders are asking themselves.

Most of them are answering it by saying that there is no reason for such a thing. They are especially eager to have Mr. Wilson, when he gets into the White House, rescind the order by which President Taft lifted 50,000 fourth class postmasters "out of politics."

"We are not opposed to civil service reform," is the way one prominent member of the house and a senator-elect, expressed it a day or two before election, "but if Wilson wins we are going to ask him to rescind some of those Republican orders long enough to get in a few Democrats. Then he can go in for civil service reform as strong as he pleases."

When William McKinley succeeded Grover Cleveland, 16 years ago, and the Democratic regime gave place to the Republicans, there were many more offices of a political character than there are today. It is not possible to make an exact comparison, but it is safe to say that in proportion to the entire body of employes the number under the classified service now is nearly ten times as great as it was on March 4, 1897.

Whether Mr. Wilson decides to revoke some of the civil service orders of his Republican predecessors or not there will be a great many government positions to be filled by him, which may be distributed as rewards for political service. If he yields to the suggestions of many of his advisers in congress there will be many thousands more.

Under the civil service rules as they stand today it is not the clerks getting salaries from $750 to $1,500 and $1,800 a year that can be easily displaced, but it is the chiefs of bureaus and divisions whose salaries begin at about $2,200 a year and run upward, as for the most part they are unclassified.

After the appointment of cabinet officers the first thing the new Democratic administration will do will be to name appointment clerks in the various departments, whose business it will be to cast about and see "how the land lies."

The vast army of government employes in Washington and elsewhere are on tenterhooks.

Harmless Smoke Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or harmful narcotics) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this healing antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches, if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple but scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

TO DESERT OLD GUARD

Prog. Rep. Congressmen to Join With Progressives.

Washington, Nov. 13.—A further widening of the breach between the progressive and regular Republicans in the present congress and an absorption of the progressive Republicans by the Progressive party in the next congress is developing, according to information received here from several re-elected progressive Republican members of the lower house.

The progressive Republicans confess they no longer can affiliate with the standpatters, and are headed straight for the Progressive party organization. They say the verdict of the Republican voters last Tuesday in their respective states indorsed Roosevelt in preference to Taft, thereby supporting the charge that the renomination of the President was stolen by the "old guard" in the Republican convention at Chicago.

They assert they and other progressive Republicans in the house will take their stand on this verdict and seek to carry out the progressive instructions of their constituencies.

Aid for the Progressives.

There are about forty progressive Republicans in the present house. In the next house there will be 17 members of the Progressive party and about 40 progressive Republicans. Middle west members of the latter group already have indicated their intention of working with the Progressives. All but five of the progressive Republicans elected in Pennsylvania have pledged themselves formally to work for progressive legislation.

The verdict of the Republican voters that the Taft nomination was stolen is read by progressive Republicans in the vote given Taft and Roosevelt in the 14 states which sent the principal contesting delegations to the Chicago convention.

What the Returns Show.

In 12 of these states the Republican voters indicated decisively their preference for Roosevelt. The figures follow:

	Roosevelt	Taft
Alabama	17,600	8,200
Arizona	8,000	3,000
Arkansas	37,000	30,000
California	325,700	5,500
Georgia	21,842	6,086
Indiana	160,902	151,157
Kentucky	102,675	109,991
Louisiana	14,567	4,800
Michigan	245,000	190,000
Mississippi	5,000	3,000
North Carolina	60,000	30,000
Tennessee	45,000	55,000
Texas	38,000	26,000
Washington	125,000	75,000

Packing of Convention Shown.

It was contended in the convention that the principal thefts of delegates were from Arizona, California, Indiana, Texas and Washington. Had the convention been composed in accordance with the vote of the Republicans on Taft and Roosevelt last week the colonel would have had nearly twice as many delegates as Taft. As the "old guard" was allowed to make up the convention, Taft had 558 and Roosevelt 502 delegates before the colonel withdrew his candidacy. On the basis of the election last week Roosevelt would have had 644 and Taft 364 delegates.

CANALEJAS ENTOMBED

King Walks Behind Premier's Casket to Tomb.

Madrid, Nov. 14.—The body of the Spanish premier, Jose Canalejas, was entombed in the Spanish pantheon with the highest national honors. The entire nation is in mourning and all civil life and business was suspended in Madrid during the ceremony.

King Alfonso, accompanied by Prince Charles, of Bourbon-Sicilies, and Prince Ferdinand, of Bavaria, infants of Spain, walked behind the hearse from the chamber of deputies to the pantheon, while 250,000 persons stood with uncovered heads in tribute to the dead premier.

The members of the diplomatic corps and an official from every department of the government attended the funeral.

500 MOOSE MAY GATHER

Chairman Dixon Plans for Progressive Conference.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon, chairman of the Progressive party, is in Washington making plans for the Progressive conference in Chicago on December 10 and 11.

He has urged the state organizations of the new party to meet in statewide conferences within the next few weeks and make plans for keeping up an aggressive campaign looking to the capture of the house of representatives two years hence. In the call for the Chicago conference members of the Progressive national committee, chairmen of the state Progressive committees, the Progressive candidates for governor in the several states, about 25 congressmen-elect and other leaders have been given special invitations.

"We expect to have from 300 to 500 Progressive leaders in the Chicago conference," said Senator Dixon. "We will arrange for national headquarters to be located probably in Washington. We intend to continue the publication of the weekly bulletin as the official organ of the party. A legislative committee will be named to look after Progressive legislation in congress, and committees will be named for the various states to prepare and look after the introduction of bills embodying those reforms demanded by the Progressive platform. These will include primary election laws, corrupt practice acts and other necessary reform legislation."

WOULD NOT TRUST JOHN D.

Physician Says He Would Make Oil Magnate Pay in Advance.

Pittsfield Mass., Nov. 14.—Dr. Caesar von Ramdohr, a well-known New York physician, testifying as an expert in the suit of Dr. Beck, of New York, against the estate of Mrs. Mary A. Mason, of Great Barrington and New York, for $7,000 for services, said the price of treatment depended upon what the patient was worth.

"How much would you treat Rockefeller for?" he was asked.

"I would not treat Rockefeller unless he paid me in advance," was the answer. "I would not trust him for five cents. I would not treat him except under a special contract, for the rich are ever disputing their bills."

COMMONS ROW WORST IN YEARS

Statesmen Riot in British Parliament in Fight on Home Rule.

London, Nov. 14.—Not in centuries has such a scene of violence and disorder marked a meeting of British statesmen as occurred in the house of commons yesterday. Staid and aristocratic members flung dignity to the winds and, with purple faces and brandishing fists, hurled abuse and billingsgate at the heads of their opponents while the speaker vainly attempted to restore order.

In the midst of the torrent of denunciation directed at him, Premier Asquith stood firmly at the head of his party while the enraged Unionists worked themselves into a frenzy of vituperation. At the height of the turmoil Winston Churchill was struck full in the face and painfully injured by a heavy book hurled by a giant Orangeman.

The riot arose over Premier Asquith's proposal to rescind the action of Monday, when the Unionists carried by a majority of 22 Sir Frederick Banbury's amendment defeating the most important financial feature of the home rule bill.

The Unionists refused to permit the debate and the speaker was forced to adjourn the session on account of the disorder. This is an extremely rare necessity and the situation is considered a critical one.

The Unionists almost unanimously threaten that they will continue to make business in the house impossible unless the prime minister accepts the amendment or drops the home rule bill. They declare his action is unprecedented and will be obstructed by unprecedented measures. Their object is to force the government to resign.

The uproar far exceeded that which stifled Premier Asquith's speech when he introduced the home rule bill, and has not been equaled since the free fight over Gladstone's first home rule measure. The ministers were taunted with epithets like "traitors," "apes."

The substance of Asquith's motion was that the Banbury amendment be rescinded, "notwithstanding anything in any standing order of this house," and that the order of the house in respect to the home rule bill take effect as though Monday's proceedings had not taken place. The effect of this would be practically to begin again the consideration of the bill at the clause where the Banbury amendment was offered.

There was a long discussion on the parliamentary points, and then Asquith arose and said that no notice had been given of the amendment offered by Sir Frederick Banbury and that its discussion was brief. He doubted if the members on either side had appreciated its importance. It would reduce the $20,000,000 which it was proposed to transfer to the Irish government, to $12,250,000.

Then the storm broke. Sir Frederick Banbury moved that a decision reached could not be reversed at the same session.

"The only honorable alternatives before the government," he said," are resignation or dissolution. All the respect with which the members of the minority are treated is to have the members of the cabinet sitting opposite them grinning like apes. The government is only a circus led by rebels. The best thing the Ulster members can do is to go home and make preparations to resist home rule."

The speaker finally adjourned the house for an hour. Immediately it reconvened, Sir Rufus Isaacs was on his feet amid shouts of "adjourn!"

The speaker repeatedly appealed for order, and at length declared:

"I rule that a scene of grave disorder has arisen and I adjourn the house until tomorrow."

A yell of victory burst from the Unionists. The members of the cabinet clustered on their side of the clerks' table. No one moved to leave the house.

On the unionist's side was a seething mob. An arm was raised and a document flew across the floor. It struck the prime minister on the shoulder. A shower of order papers fell among the group of ministers.

Asquith, white and indignant, faced the attack with folded arms. The air was thick with papers and hats. At length the prime minister stalked to the door, greeted with yells of defiance and approval.

Orangeman Ronald MacNeill, a man of giant stature, always prominent on such occasions, lifted a heavy volume off the table and flung it at Winston Churchill, whom it struck on the cheek, causing blood to flow. Churchill looked round fiercely and started to go behind the speaker's chair to get at MacNeill, who seemed thoroughly afraid of the consequences of his act. John Burns stopped Churchill and prevailed on him to ignore the incident.

For a moment a battle of fists seemed imminent. The peace making voice of Will Crooks was raised in song:

"Should auld acquaintance be forgotten?"

Others took up the refrain and gradually flowed into the lobbies. At a cabinet meeting held later it was determined to adhere to the program.

The disturbances coincide with the meeting in London of representatives of all Tory associations throughout the country. It is a revolution organized, not for the benefit of the people, but in the interest of the aristocratic caste.

THREE BATTLESHIPS WANTED

Secretary Meyer Is Going to Ask for Three More Warships.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Because congress last year appropriated money for but one dreadnaught, the construction of three great battleships will be asked by the navy department this year, it was learned today.

Secretary Meyer, Assistant Secretary Winthrop and the various chiefs of the navy department spent today in closed conference discussing the salient features to be embodied in the mitted to congress soon after the session convenes next month.

Recommendations for the number of cruisers and other vessels will be in accord with the battleship policy, an increased number being asked for to offset the reduction made in last year's naval appropriation bill.

TWO NOBEL PRIZES AWARDED

Swiss Engineer Gets Physics Medal; Frenchmen Divide Honors.

Stockholm, Nov. 13.—The Nobel prize for physics has been awarded Gustaf Dalen, a Swiss engineer, who is head of the Stockholm Gas Co.

The Nobel prize for chemistry has been divided between Professor Grignard, of Nancy University, and Professor Paul Sabatier, of Toulouse University.

The value of these prizes is $38,600 each.

ECZEMA

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely relieved for a while, to break out worse than ever. I make this broad statement after testing ten years (I say ten years because I am still watching and handling in the meantime a great many cases), with a record of 95 per cent of cures. I do not care what all you have tried, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I can express the world in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today you will secure more real comfort than you and ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday.
519 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

TOBACCO HABIT CURED

Prescription sent absolutely free by MRS. J. KAY, Room 1 B, Haymarket Building, Chicago, Ill.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Wheizel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system, known to permanently cure the disease. FREE TEST TREATMENT including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address FRANK WHEIZEL, M.D., Dept. 8, American Express Building, Chicago.

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT

Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Mammitis, Old Sores, Ulcers. It is healing, soothing, strengthening and invigorating—allays pain and inflammation promptly. Germicide and antiseptic.

Mrs. R. M. Bender, R. D. No. 1, Federal, Kan., had enlarged veins that finally broke causing considerable loss of blood. Used ABSORBINE, JR. and reported Nov. 10th, veins entirely healed, swelling and discoloration gone and has had no trouble with them since July 19th. ABSORBINE, JR. is invaluable as a general household liniment, for the cuts and bruises that the children get, croup, deep-seated colds, stiff-neck, sore throat. Removes fatty bunches, goitre, enlarged glands, vens, cysts, weeping sinews, etc. $2.00 and $3.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 3 G free.

W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

BUNIONS Are Doomed

All the agony and torture of bunions will soon be forgotten and your feet will regain their perfect lines and shapeliness if you use

Dr. Scholl's Bunion-Right

It straightens the crooked toe—removes the cause of your bunion or enlarged joint permanently. Gives instant relief and final cure of all bunion pains—and can be washed and replaced as often as desired. Dr. Scholl's Bunion-Right sold at Shoe or Drug Stores, 50c each, $1.00 a pair. Money back if not satisfied.

FREE ADVICE

Write today for Dr. Scholl's great book on bunions and name of dealer who sells his appliances for all foot troubles.

THE SCHOLL MFG. CO.
213A W. Schiller Street CHICAGO

I HAVE RHEUMATISM?
RHEUMATIC KURIT CO.
$1.00 Per Box. Toledo, Ohio

DON'T BUY A TRUSS or anything else for your rupture until you first write to William S. Rice, 251 A Main St., Adams, N.Y., and get our Illustrated Book and Offer. Something new to surprise you. FREE. Do not be tempted to order before you answer this adv.; it probably means saving of money and perhaps your life. Wonderful cures!

GENEROUS SAMPLE ABSOLUTELY FREE

STOPS PAIN INSTANTLY and Cures

Wastemo—a wonderful application for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Phneumonia, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Colds, Sore Throat, La Grippe, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Pleurisy, Tonsilitis, Sprains, Bruises, etc.

Wastemo contains no opium or other narcotics. An extraordinary treatment for the above ailments. If you are disgusted with remedies that you take internally without getting any benefits—stop dosing yourself—and use Wastemo Application, an old and tried out successful treatment, that when applied to the afflicted parts brings instant relief and a permanent cure. Apply it directly to the seat of the disease, killing the germs quickly and starting the Cure without injuring the delicate lining of your Stomach.

If you are sick, suffering and in pain, disgusted with dosing your stomach without receiving any benefits, discouraged and disheartened of ever finding relief and cure for your ailments—don't give up Hope but send, without delay, for this FREE Trial Treatment. It will quickly start you on the road to health—thousands owe their good health, some their very lives, to this Wonderful Treatment—but don't take our word for it, send for the FREE Sample Bottle and be convinced. Mind you, it stops pain and suffering instantly and cures. Write today.

WASTEMO CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 12, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

How to Completely Overcome TOBACCO HABIT

Attained at Last—A Successful Remedy.

Read These Testimonials. They are but a Few from Legions.

VICTORY IN 3 DAYS

DOES NOT CRAVE FOR TOBACCO.

Mrs. C. J. Davis, 307 E. Fort Ave., Baltimore, writes: "I can truly say that my husband is like a new man and does not crave for tobacco; he has not used any since taking your treatment."

FEELS BETTER EVERY WAY.

Mr. Wm. Seitz, Eden, Iowa, writes: "I took your C Remedies and have been greatly benefited by it. I have no desire for chewing tobacco and feel better in every way. My food tastes better, I sleep better and your remedies have certainly done all that you claim for them. It was more than worth the money for I cannot express in words the good your remedies have done me."

COULD NOT QUIT SMOKING BEFORE.

Mr. William Bearden, R.F.D. 4, Vilonia, Ark., writes: "For years I was addicted to smoking and knew I ought to quit, but I could not do it until I got your C Set of Remedies. Anyone that smokes, knows what the craving for tobacco is, but I have no desire at all."

THINKS REMEDY A WONDER.

Mr. J. Le Bab, Mt. Garmel, Ill., writes: "Your Treatment for the tobacco habit is a wonder. In two days I had been a complete success and I wish every tobacco user would try it. It is good to feel that one does not care for the nasty stuff any more."

DOES NOT WANT HIS PIPE.

Mr. D. S. Bishop, W. Peabody Mass., writes: "On the day I began taking your C Treatment, I filled my pipe and tried to smoke, it did not taste good and I did not crave for the tobacco either. After supper the second day, I tried it again, but after three puffs, I had no desire. On the third day I did not put the pipe in my mouth. I have no craving whatever for tobacco in any form."

IS IN FINE, HEALTHY CONDITION.

Mr. W. H. Achterberg, Converse, Tex., writes: "Since taking your C Remedies I am better in every way than I ever have before. I am in fine, healthy condition."

MONEY WELL SPENT.

Mr. J. A. Perry, Miami, Florida, writes: "I did not write to you before, because I wished to see if the effects of your C Remedies were lasting. I am now proud to say that the dollars I paid for your Treatment were the best I ever spent. It is many months now since I took your Treatment, and I have no desire for tobacco. I have not chewed, but I hated worse than the first chew. I am better in every particular and weigh ten pounds more than before."

HE WAS A CIGARETTE FIEND.

Mr. Felix A. Garrett, Fort Jessup, La., writes: "I have been smoking cigarettes for several years. I can realize now that I have done the right thing in taking your treatment as I had become a cigarette fiend, but I never think of using them at all now. My nerves are steadier and my complexion is better; it does not have that yellow tint any more."

HE SMOKED FOR 24 YEARS.

Mr. P. J. Lapp, 1125 Stark Ave., Canton, O., writes: "I have used your C Treatment and am more than pleased with the results. I had used tobacco for about 24 years, in fact I could not do without it, but I am now completely freed of the habit. I cannot say enough in praise of your Treatment and I certainly recommend it."

HE TRIED TO GIVE IT UP.

Mr. Wm. M. Morrill, Aurora, N. H., writes: "I have taken your C Treatment with great success, for I have been a confirmed tobacco habit. I have been a lover of tobacco for years and have tried again and again to give it up, but I would always have to go back to it again; will-power, etc., could fail to keep me away from tobacco, but when I commenced your Treatment, the appetite almost immediately left me."

SMOKED TWENTY CIGARS DAILY.

Mr. H. F. Williams, McLean, Miss., writes: "I took your C Treatment for the tobacco habit and haven't had any desire for tobacco in any form since. I believe I am permanently freed of the habit. I smoked all the time except when asleep often 20 cigars daily."

A LADY GIVES UP USING TOBACCO.

Mrs. Emer Carliles, Lallington, La., writes: "Your C Treatment for the tobacco habit to be, for I have entirely freed me of the tobacco habit. I cannot praise it high enough. I have been a constant user of tobacco for the last thirty-two years, smoked 10 cigars per day and could not do it, but now thanks to you, I haven't the least desire for it. My health also has improved wonderfully."

FEELS A THOUSAND TIMES BETTER.

Mr. John Rankus, Fraser, Minn., writes: "I wish to thank you for what your C Treatment has done for me. I am a man of strong will-power, but I never could overcome the craving I had for both chewing and smoking tobacco. Since taking your Treatment, I have lost all desire for tobacco in any form and feel a thousand times better in every way."

SNUFF RUINS HEALTH.

Miss Harriet Martin, Marion, Okla., writes: "I have used snuff for 25 years, but since taking your C Treatment, my snuff habit was overcome."

HEALTH IMPROVED WONDERFULLY.

Mr. J. D. Hancock, 188 Third St., Lynchburg, Va., writes: "I have taking your C Set of Remedies and can truthfully say that I am completely freed of the tobacco habit. Since taking your treatment, I have not had the least craving for tobacco in any form. My health has improved wonderfully."

IT SAVED HIM MONEY.

Mr. Otto Baldenwanger, Fort Casey Wash., writes: "I have taken your Treatment as per your directions and I am doing fine. I can say that I didn't feel as good as at present, for a long time. I am glad I took your Treatment for not only did it save me money, but it improved my health & I am feeling entirely like a new person."

IT TOOK AWAY ALL DESIRE.

Mr. N. S. Gregg, 603 S. Nat. Ave., Fort Scott, Kansas, writes: "Your C Treatment for the tobacco habit has taken away from me all desire and craving for the vile weed. I can advise all who wish to quit the use of tobacco, to use your C Treatment as it is very pleasant to use."

USED TOBACCO SINCE 10 YEARS OLD.

Mr. Fred M. Hunt, Calumet, Mass., writes: "I can truly say that I have given up the tobacco habit for good and all. There has been a craving although I have been using tobacco since I was 12 years of age, both by smoking and chewing. I experienced little trouble while taking your Treatment. The craving has gone and I am freed of the tobacco habit. I cannot praise it high enough."

WILL-POWER DID NOT HELP HIM.

Mr. J. E. Metabe, 179 Berkeley Ave., Freeport, Ill., writes: "Thanks to your C Treatment for the tobacco habit, I note a great improvement in both my mental and physical conditions. I don't remember feeling better at any period in my life. I have smoked heavily for the past 10 years, but I have used my last cigar. Since I took your Treatment, I have not touched tobacco and never expect to again."

NOTED SCIENTIST'S ANALYSIS.

Prof. Wentworth Lascelles-Scott, noted medico-chemical expert, certifies: "The preparations comprised in the Woods C Treatment, are well established to be effective in overcoming the tobacco habit. They are of great purity, excellent quality and free from injurious narcotics. The remedies contain genuine sodium chloride of gold."

ALL DESIRE OR CRAVING IS REMOVED FOR Pipe, Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cigarettes, Snuff.

I offer a genuine guaranteed remedy for tobacco or snuff habit in 72 hours. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening, overcomes all peculiar nervousness and craving for cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco or snuff. Tobacco is poisonous to the human system and grossly injurious to the health in several ways, causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, gas, belching, gnawing, or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach, constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, specks before eyes, sallow complexion, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, heart failure, lung trouble, melancholy, neurasthenia, impotency, loss of memory and will-power, impure (poisoned) blood, rheumatism, 3 days Headache, Impervento, reliable asthma, heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite, bad teeth, foul breath, lassitude, lack of ambition, weakening and falling out of hair, and many other disorders. It is unwise and torturing to undertake to cure yourself of tobacco and snuff habit by endeavoring stopping—don't do it. The correct method is to eliminate the nicotine poison from the system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and gradually overcome the craving. You can quickly and easily quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health. My FREE book tells all about the wonderful 3 days Method, Inexpensive, reliable asthma, secret Method for conquering habit in another without his knowledge. Full particulars including my Book on Tobacco and Snuff Habit mailed in plain wrapper, free. Address

TOBACCO HABIT CONQUERED IN 72 HOURS

FREE

EDWARD J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Ave., 490 Z, NEW YORK, N. Y.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5996—Children's Dress.

This little frock is simplicity itself in construction. It is made to be slipped on over the head and has bloomers joined to an underwaist. The dress may be fashioned of gingham, chambray or similar material with the bloomers of the same or of different material. The dress has a sailor collar and this with the cuffs and belt are fashioned of contrasting goods.

The pattern 5996 is cut in sizes 3, 5 and 7 years. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 27-inch material, or 3¾ yards of goods 36 inches wide with ⅝ yard of 27-inch contrasting fabric.

6014—Girls' Dress.

A pretty little dress is here shown that is quite becoming to any small girl. The garment closes at the back and may be made with long or short sleeves. It may be fashioned as represented of plain and striped material which makes a very charming frock, or of one material, if so preferred.

The pattern 6014 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires as represented 2¼ yards of 36-inch material and one yard of 24-inch striped goods, or of one material, 2⅝ yards of goods 36 inches wide.

6003—Ladies' Waist.

This pretty waist is suitable for separate wear or as part of a complete costume. It closes at the front and is made with separate tight fitting guimpe. Contrasting material is used to trim the model, which is one of the cleverest of the season. Cashmere, albatross, veiling, silk or satin may be employed in developing the model.

The pattern 6003 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires for waist 4⅝ yards of 24-inch fabric, 1⅝ yards of 24-inch satin and ⅝ yard of 22-inch allover, and for guimpe, 1 yard of 36-inch material.

5819—Boys' Russian Suit.

Nothing cleverer could be designed for the small boy than this pretty Russian blouse suit which may be fashioned of linen, repp, chambray or plaid. The garment closes at the right side of the front. The trousers are made without fly and are finished with leg bands or elastics.

The pattern, No. 5819, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material and three-fourths of a yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

5991—Girls' Dress.

Here is a dainty little frock for the small girl and one quite easy to make. The garment closes at the right side of the front and has removable shield. The skirt is a three piece one. There is a pretty sailor collar. The cuffs are edged with contrasting material and the dress is further trimmed with buttons.

The pattern 5991 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3¾ yards of 27-inch material, or 2 yards of 36-inch fabric.

6013—Ladies' Dress.

Something quite charming and of splendid style is offered in this model. The dress closes at the left side of the front and has an attractive three-gored skirt. The pattern provides for choice of two styles of collar. Serge, cashmere, cheviot, mixed goods or stripes are available and the collar is made of silk, satin or moire.

The pattern 6013 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 54-inch material and one-half yard of 21-inch satin.

**

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

PIN MONEY CORNER

This is a very happy day for me because I am commencing to really see some results of the labor I have put into this corner, and seeing something accomplished gives me the nicest sort of feeling. Many of the little feelers, creeping along in the dark have brought back some big newsy ideas to me and now within the next week I shall be able to answer all of you in the way I want.

This letter came the other day, and while it isn't strictly a pin money idea, it bears on Our Big Idea, and so I'm passing it along.

Dear Friends—I am very much interested in the Pin Money Corner, as I am a young married woman and have to count all the pennies myself. I have at last found something that has been a great help to me, and may benefit others. I could sew some, but always had to hire my clothes made because I could not fit myself. I secured instructions and made a dress form which is as good as the most expensive ones. It has already saved me the expense of a dressmaker and I call that my pin money. I have made over several old dresses by being able to fit them on the form. I pin the trimming on and even take my length of the skirts without any assistance.—Mrs. M. F. B., of Michigan.

One dear little friend writes to me, "I like the idea of raising the "sweet herbs" for sale, and hope there will be more said about it in the paper. We have so many wild herbs that would sell if I only knew of a market. But I do not. Last summer I could have gathered "bushels" of catnip. Somebody wanted and needed it, but I did not know who."

I think that expresses the idea of this corner better than anything I could say. To bring the person and the opportunity together. For a market for work is opportunity and I mean to find markets for every single one of you.

I was lately asked by a girl regarding an appointment as postoffice clerk, and the necessary qualifications. She had been a school teacher, but wanted something more profitable. It seemed to me that the information I received was worth giving to all of you. Examinations for civil service positions, or positions under the government are held twice a year, in the spring and fall. Applications for registration blanks which permit you to take the examination must be made one month before examination. The examinations are not difficult, the questions in arithmetic being the hardest, and these are not really hard for people with a good education. The civil service commission nearest to your town is the proper person to write to, and you can receive such information at your own postoffice.

The salary to begin with is $600 a year, and if the worker proves satisfactory, this is increased $100 a year until $1,000 a year is the salary reached. In the first class a woman may receive $1,200 yearly.

You all must be as patient as you can, for it is not easy to handle the volume of mail that comes in on this subject. For besides all the inquiries I have many answers to my own questions coming in, and I must take care of them all. But remember that I am working just as hard as I possibly can to do for you all, and to help you all to make that money that we all so deeply need.

All the letters I have received on this matter have touched my heart very much. Some of them come from people who need the money very badly just to live, and some come from people who have some cherished aim for themselves or someone else and need the money to carry it out. Then again there is a spirit of beautiful helpfulness in the letters from the people to whom I write for information. Just as soon as I tell them what the object of this Corner is and what I am asking them about I get back the loveliest letters. I wish I might publish some of them so that you would all know, too, that the spirit of brotherhood and comradeship are not dead in this day and age. I have grown to love people since I have grown to know them on this page, to love their whimsies and their fancies. And I have grown to want to share their troubles and their sorrows as real friends may and this Corner is giving me a chance. And I am very glad.—Martha Holden.

Our Correspondents

There's the feeling of snow in the air, here, that makes you want to go in by a big fire and never move away from it all the long cozy evenings that are coming. I wonder if any of us half appreciate our homes, appreciate the comfort that is deeper than any physical comfort that comes from knowing people and loving them and having them know and love you and accept you without any question. The modern tendency in thought has been to belittle the home, to call it a place of tyranny, to call home life an impossible situation. But the foundation stones on which our nation, or any other great nation is built is upon the homes. Home life is the biggest and the greatest opportunity for self sacrifice, for developing the finest there is in us that I know of. I wish we could all appreciate the sweetness of home ties and responsibilities, the little duties that seem tiresome but that we grow to miss with terrible sense of loss when we are deprived of them. This sounds like a big long sermon, doesn't it? But I wish some of you would write and tell some of the things that have made you appreciate your homes and your home lives. So we'll just call this little sermonette of mine "An Appreciation of Home."—Martha Holden.

I will see what I can do for you, Mrs. Losey, but am not sure I can complete your files. However, I will try.

Can some one through the columns of The Blade give a good method for keeping a griddle from smoking while baking pancakes? A friend in Pennsylvania asks the information.

How about everyone of us thinking of a cheer-up sentence to close our letters with? It seems to me that would do a good deal toward the uplift and the happiness we are all striving for. Let's condense our creed of cheer and life into short sentences to pass along in our letters to the Page. How about it?

A very clever calendar has this little squib that I like, and I'm passing it along:

"Be diplomatic. A farmer out west used to keep himself supplied with coal by making faces at the engineer as the train went by."

BRIDAL CUSTOMS OF SPAIN

The Difficulties of Courtship Existing in Sunny Spain.

MERRY - GO - ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can.
To all the people you can.
In all the ways you can.
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

TRUE THANKSGIVING LETTER

"CHEROKEE GIRL"

Thanksgiving again! Oh, goody! I'm glad, and glad means something akin to thankful, doesn't it? Well, what's the use of asking how many of you M. G. R.'s are thankful this year, for if you are alive you are thankful. It is a beautiful thing to live in this and one of the beautiful world most beautiful times of all the year is Thanksgiving day with its pumpkin pie, cranberry sauce, turkey and reminiscences. Listen, my dears, eat all the pumpkin pie you want, all the cranberry sauce they give you and all the turkey you can get, but don't, don't spend any great amount of time on reminiscences. It makes you sad and makes the children solemn.

Now, this isn't the thing I told you not to do, but it is what I call dreaming. Let me dream again of Thanksgiving, as I used to know it, "back where the buckeye blossoms blow." Coming down to fact, what am I thankful for this year? Maybe I'd better "fess" up, though it may sound curious to some of you. Of course, first I'm thankful for many large important things. You all know them. We speak of them in prayer meetings and other places. Excuse me now if I say I'm thankful next to these for the spirit and occasion to laugh. This old universe needs frequent lubrication with the oil of laughter and good cheer and afterward the wheels will turn so smoothly that it will make you dizzy. Our Creator, who "doeth all things well," did a glorious thing for us all when He made so many optimistic people on this globe. They far outbalance the pessimistic ones. I'm not at all optimistic, though I wish I were. I think I'm a mixture of optimist and pessimist, but I don't know what you call people of this class. However, I do enjoy associating with the optimistic species. We cannot be glad and cheerful all the time, but let us rise on Thanksgiving morning with optimistic hearts and put in a good full day in this spirit. Let us be embued with a portion of the spirit and enthusiasm that inspired our forefathers and caused the perpetuation of the day we celebrate. Some of us may have to work, but we can celebrate in our hearts and sing. If we can't sing let us think something patriotic. This old well-loved air will float through my brain all day. "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing."—Cherokee Girl.

LETTER NEEDS THINKING CAP

Dear Friends—While I have for a long time been an attentive reader of the many excellent letters appearing in the M. G. R., I have never ventured to intrude with one. The one of the North Country Farmer, however, touched such a sympathetic spot that I cannot refrain from enlarging somewhat upon his main subject, astronomy. A close analysis of the questions he asks reveals the fact that he comes very near to the Eternal Question, "Whence came we?" And to the two other great ones, "What are we here for? Whither are we bound?" I will attempt no answer to either of these questions, but to the question as to whether the stars extend indefinitely. Astronomers have attempted an answer. They assert that if the galaxy of which our solar system is a part extended without limit, the face of the sky would be one blaze of light equal to the light of the sun. Now the fact is that there is just enough light emitted by the starry background of the sky to form a suffused mellow light. It is doubtless known to most persons that there are several black spots in the sky where stars are absent, or too few to be seen. One such spot in the southern part of the Milky Way (in winter) is very noticeable and is called by English sailors "the coal sack." These spots suggest openings or rifts through which black space beyond can be seen. In their second explanation the shape of the galaxy is assumed to be an oblate spheroid, some having likened it to a cheese or grindstone. Our solar system is supposed to be situated near the center of it. Astronomers know by actual count that stars are fewer in number to the right and left of the Milky Way at right angles to it than they are in line with it. Thirdly, they declare that the nebulae of cloud-like white patches scattered over the face of the sky (a few visible to the naked eye, but most of them telescopic), which have defied all attempts at measuring their distances. If the visible universe is limited, these cloud-like patches are thought to be other galaxies situated at infinite distances. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that where the stars are the fewest and faintest the nebulae seem to be more numerous. As to whether space is limited, our present state of knowledge does not warrant any conclusion any more than as to whether time is limited. The preponderance of evidence would seem to be that they are unlimited. In connection with the idea of a limited universe, here is a statement attributed to Professor Pickering, I believe. If you were to start from a given point in space and continue in a straight line in the same direction; instead of getting further and further away, you would eventually come to the point from whence you started. But someone says: "This is absurd." So they told Magellan when he sailed west to get to the East Indies. However, our celestial circumnavigation must always remain hypothetical. Another word and I will have done, for this subject, no doubt, to many is the merest twaddle, but, even at the risk of being considered unorthodox, I cannot help but think what more fitting employment could we have for our immortal spirits when set free from the tenement of clay than the contemplation throughout eternity of the great creation and the adoration of its Author. To some the word eternity suggests something monotonous or dreary, but to me is suggests being with God, with whom there is neither past nor future, but only now! Do you get this thought?—Western Rustic.

MORE SUFFRAGE DEFENDERS

Dear Friends—I was exceedingly interested in H. M. Adington's letter because he told the truth in regard to woman's suffrage. It does seem strange that there should be anti-suffrage women at all and that they should believe that it would have a tendency to cause women to neglect their homes. Women who give themselves up to one idea, letting it obscure other interests, make a great mistake because no matter how worthy the duty or the idea to which they devote themselves, they narrow their lives and minds by excess of devotion. If a mother is so devoted to home and children, regardless of how things are going in her city, county, state and nation and is indifferent to it all with no desire to help correct these conditions she really is not prepared to bring up a family. Boys and girls will have to get out in the world and face these conditions, and it is right that they should know how to meet them so that they may escape the pitfalls that our civilization has permitted to exist regardless as to the dire influences on our youth. The writer has read politics for 30 years, presidents' messages, platforms, speeches and has gone to hear prominent statesmen make political addresses, and those were her days off and very enjoyable ones, too. But she never neglected her home. The good man and she read together and she has entered his domain and converses with him on these topics in an intelligent and congenial manner. We went together one evening to hear an address on the constitutional amendments by one of the delegates because I wanted this information at first hand, and bless you, not another woman showed up. Were they all at home that night? I doubt it. Some may have gone to play bridge or somewhere else, but they missed a good thing. Our boys cannot go out in town unless they pass saloons, slot machines, cigarette signs and women it would be better for them not to see. However, it has seemed impossible to drive these things out. When a committee of mothers calls on the mayor to request him to suppress the vice district in our city he is very suave in his manner but will tell us that public opinion will not sustain him, meaning the business men.

The mothers return with such "dope" to resume law enforcements against men's votes. Women's suffrage has come to stay and the more it is opposed the faster it will grow. An anti said to the writer, "I shall certainly vote when suffrage is granted but I don't believe in it." "Consistency thou art a jewel." If mothers think they can bring up their children right with constant oversight in the home while the tempter beckons outside their windows to lure their children away, she is contentedly unconscious that she should become awake to these dangers. These evils will go a great deal faster when men and women both are after them. All women in the United States are as intelligent, virtuous and public-spirited as are the women of Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Isle of Man, China and all the rest. Let the anti-suffragists consider these facts.—A Suffragist, Alliance, Ohio.

AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Dear M. G. R.'s—Many times I have thought of joining you and I have at last made up my mind to write to you on woman's suffrage, for that is something I do not believe in. Although I am interested in Colonel Roosevelt and hope to see him our president, I do not care to take part in making him so. Why are there so many women who want to vote and yet just as many who do not? If it were right as they tell us wouldn't all women want the vote? I am one of those who fight against it. I will admit that a man should not go any place that his wife could not accompany him, but yet I do not think the polls are any fit place for a woman. I read a letter some time ago, written by an Ohio Republican. She seems to understand politics and seemed to think many others did not. Well, I will admit that I do not, for I do not talk much on that subject. But I do think that it is right for the men to settle the question of the next president for us; I am not old enough to vote this fall, but if I was I would not. In four years from now I will be. I am 19 years old and am a housekeeper for my father. I surely do think it is a woman's place to be at home doing her home duties. I do not think I would find time to go to the polls, I would much rather be at home making quilts. There are many homes in this vicinity with very large families. How do you think the mothers of these families could get away?—Mirtle Stover of West Virginia.

A REQUESTED RECIPE

Here is a recipe that was asked for a long time ago and Mrs. Clara Haworth, of Indiana, has sent it in. It is persimmon pudding.

Place in a gallon vessel one quart of stemmed, clean, ripe persimmons. Mash the fruit to a smooth pulp with the hands. Pour in a pint of water and thoroughly mash again. Press the pulp through a colander. Pour some water over seeds and rub through a colander a second time in order to get all the pulp. Add to strained pulp a cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, a pinch of soda and enough flour to make a batter the stiffness of a cake batter. Stir until it becomes smooth. Add enough sweet milk to make batter almost as thin as custard. Pour into greased pans and set in oven. Bake from an hour to an hour and a half. Have the oven as you would for light bread. Mrs. Haworth declares that it is delicious.

OUR COOK BOOK

Rhubarb Wine.

Wash the stalks, cut or bruise them and infuse them in water in the proportion of three to six pounds to the gallon of water or quantity sufficient to give a proper flavor or to form a good saccharine liquid, and adding two and a half to four pounds of sugar to each gallon of strained liquor.

Mock Cherry Pie.

Rinse crabapples in cold water, then chip them to the size of a cherry. Line a pie plate with short pastry and fill with the apples, then generously cover with sugar. Place a cover of pastry on top and bake in a moderately hot oven until apples are tender and crust done. If the apples are dry, add a little water.—Mrs. H. E. J. of Illinois.

Apple Dowdy.

Line a baking dish with thin slices of brown bread, buttered; fill in the spaces with apples that have been pared, cored and chopped; mix a teaspoon cinnamon with half cup of brown sugar. Sprinkle this over apples, add half a cup of warm water and cover with another layer of brown bread, buttered side up, and bake slowly one hour. Serve with cider sauce.—Blue Eyes of Idaho.

Caper Substitute.

The small nasturtium pickles make an excellent substitute for capers. As soon as they form on the vines, pick and put into a small glass jar or wide-necked bottle and cover with salt; continue in like manner till the bottle is full. These will keep indefinitely and may be used in sauce tartare or other sauces which call for capers, with very good results.

Chicken in Bohemian Style.

Select a young and tender chicken and prepare as for frying or broiling. Place in a frying pan a pat of butter and place on the fire. Beat to a smooth, thin batter two eggs, three spoonfuls of milk and a little flour, season, dip each piece of the chicken in this batter and fry a rich brown in the heated butter. —Sister Lucy of Michigan.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

SENSIBLE XMAS THOUGHTS

Dear Friends of the Peace Page—Here's my hand for a hearty handshake to everybody. The letters are all so interesting and the hints for making pin-money are so good for some of them, to those of us who do not have a pressing need for money, will come in as nice hints for making inexpensive gifts for Christmas. By the way, I got such a good lesson in the line of making presents last year that I would like to pass it along. I have a very dear friend, who, until a few years ago, was in very moderate circumstances and during that time she and I always exchanged small gifts, generally in the line of fancy work and many loving thoughts were stitched in every article we gave. It was such a pleasure to both to give and receive. Then there came a time when she married a wealthy man and went to the city to live in a beautiful home. The next year when Christmas drew near I felt as though I must get her something to compare well with her new surroundings. I took what money I could rake and scrape together the day before Christmas and visited the only store in our village and bought her a present that was neither pretty nor useful, but it was about the only present left that my pocketbook could reach. I was dissatisfied myself with the present and felt as though she would be, too. I sent her the present and went home thankful that it would be a good long year before Christmas came again.

Three years passed in much the same way and then came a suggestion from Elizabeth Ayres about giving our friends in the city the things made or raised on the farm. This was enough for me. I got, at the store, a small clean box and filled it with apples, popcorn, a can of mincemeat, two kinds of jelly, dressed chicken, home-made candy and wrote a few words on a Christmas card to put on top of everything else, nailed up the box and sent it by a neighbor to the city, with a light and happy heart, rejoicing that Christmas time had come again and brought me back the Christmas spirit, without which the costliest present seems cheap and with which the cheapest present is worth its weight in gold.

Was my friend pleased? Here is what she said: "How can I ever thank you for what you sent us? It seemed so good to get something once more that you had made yourself. It was far ahead of anything you could have bought me and I thank you for it all."

I will tell you one thing I am doing this year. I write a list of friends and those I want to remember on a tablet and just as fast as I get a present for them I mark their names to the present and off of the list and put the present away in a box. It will save me lots of work at the last moment. Nellie R. N., your letter was good. Hug the little fellow for me who got mixed up in his prayers. What dear little troublesome comforts children are! I have had eight of my own, two of whom are now waiting to be put to bed, so I will say "Good night."—Aunt Clara, of Michigan.

"THAT HOUN' DAWG"

Fear Friends—Some years ago I owned a distant relative to that houn' dawg whose picture has decorated some of the cartoons of the political press. He was a fairly good dog. He couldn't fight much at close range, but he was a clipper at long distance argument with neighboring dogs at night. He had a basso profundis voice, but when the argument waxed hot he would mix in a little high tenor a la Caruso. He rarely ever disturbed my slumbers, but sometimes I would have to shut him in the woodshed so that my sisters might sleep. But sometimes when I heard him barking at night I would hustle out in a hurry because I knew by the way he barked that something was wrong and that people were astir around the house. He never deceived me. I could always tell when he meant business and when he was simply barking through his canine cap. You will notice that my dog had some human traits of character. He was honest by spells. His streak of fiction did me no harm because I could detect it. What's true with the dogs is true with men. We ought not to lose faith in our fellow-men, but after years of experience and observation I have learned that it is a good plan to keep our ears turned to detect the false hypocritical notes. Of course there is a "world of make-believe, the playground of the soul" but the real business of life, religious, social and political should have for its base that great rock of Truth and Love. This opens the way for a discussion on fiction. I do hope to hear from Aunt Florence and many others on that subject. Well, I hope you have all got your parlor stoves in running order and your musical instruments in tune. Above all, I hope you are in tune yourselves. If I could keep myself in tune as easily as I can my old violin I would be a happy—Old Hayseed.

P. S.—Jake is right on one phase of the suffragist question. Some men would hinder their wives from cleaning house if they could. Some men get mad when their wives begin to clean. Kinder funny, ain't it?

Do you all remember when the reader from Snohomish, Wash., offered to tell the Peace Page people how to keep the cabbages fresh through the winter? I have been besieged with requests since then that the method be told upon the page for the benefit of everybody. So let's have it!

D. E. W. of New York, I would like immensely to have a letter about the old scrapbook, and also pictures and incidents of your life while in Nashville. I don't wonder your granddaughter is delighted with the collection you are making. Those things are really priceless.

Mrs. Minnie Du Roy of Pioneer, O., would like information as to how to tie the knot used in tying willow plumes. Will someone help her.

We do return photographs sen us, Mrs. Du Roy, and I would be very glad to have the one you mention for use on the page.

ADDRESSES WANTED

I want the addresses of

1. New England Girl.
2. Miss I. C. Waterman of Ohio.
3. Becky Jane.
4. A Republican from Ohio.
5. Lucy Robinson of Michigan.
6. Luella Beall.
7. Aunt Mary of Illinois.
8. North Country Farmer.—Martha Holden.

BOYS AND GIRLS

A Cook Book for the Children.

Dear Children—This is my first letter to you all, but I hope I will say some interesting things in it so that it won't be my last. I have a cat who is not afraid of a dog. In fact, he chases dogs away from our place. I also have chickens, but they are only one day old. I found them in the hay in the barn. I am sending you a recipe for chocolate nuts.

One-half cup of chocolate, one cup of sugar, three teaspoonfuls of cream. Put the chocolate, sugar and cream together and make a syrup. Take one and one-half cups of hickory nuts and pour the syrup over them and let them cool. They are nice to serve when you have ice cream.

My sister, Amy Brown, wants to send a recipe for a cake to you children, so here it is. Three eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of butter, flavor, one and one-half cups of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flour to mix.

Doesn't it sound good? I just love to get a chance to get out and cook and I do it quite often. How many of you do? If any of you have any good recipes or have had any fun that way, tell me about it and I can do it, too.—Ada Brown, Ohio.

A Boy on a Poultry Farm.

Dear Blade Children—As I have never written to you before, I'm going to tell you who I am. I am a boy of 11, who lives between two lakes, on a poultry farm in Minnesota. There are many rabbits about here, which do great damage to our garden and I spend a great deal of time hunting them. I also hunt partridges in season as I have a rifle and a shotgun, which my uncle gave me. I do some fishing as there are many kinds of fish in our lakes. I have a little pig nine weeks old which my grandfather gave me. It is a fine Berkshire pig and I have lots of fun with it. I used to have rabbits for pets, but I let them go. A dog, a pig and a horse to play with are plenty.—Your new friend, Arden Dean White, Brainerd, Minn.

A Thank You!

Dear Editor and Readers—I am a little girl who had a postcard shower on March 21, and I received 222 cards and I am very thankful to you all and I wanted to tell you so. I am a little girl with a white swelling in my leg. I had a joyful birthday, even if I was in bed, reading all your cards. I went to school part of last year until I got sick. How many of you like to read stories? I do, and I love music, too. Give Mr. Wastebasket something to eat, so he won't be so hungry for my letter. With best wishes to you all.—Delto Rhodes, Ryan, W. Va.

Wasn't it worth it, children, to know that you made her birthday happy for the little lame girl? It makes me happier, even to know that I had a small part in helping her to receive her cards by publishing her request. It pays to try and make people happy.—Martha Holden.

On Missionary Work.

Boys and Girls of The Blade—Here I am for a word on missionary work. I am glad that our Virginia girl brought up the missionary subject. I think there ought to be more of us thinking about foreign missionary work than are thinking now. There is a dear Baptist school mate of mine who is going to be a missionary, and is going to a missionary school now. That is my desire, and if I live I will be a missionary. I wish I was attending school with my schoolmate now, but hope to be able to soon. After reading the poems I saw the first thing the letter from the girl of Virginia about being a missionary. As the girl I have mentioned will be at home soon, if the boys and girls of The Blade want me to I will write more on the missionary subject. I for one would like to go with the Virginia girl, and hope she may write us more on this subject as she goes to foreign places in her work.—West Virginia Girl.

SHORT AND SWEET

"I will be 11 years old on the 14th of February. If any of you boys and girls have the same birthday I would like to exchange postals with you. I think it is nice to be a valentine, for I know I will get some pretty postcards and valentines on that day," writes Mabel Kelley, of Newark, Mo.

Mildred Everts, of Pa., says she would like to hear more from Bessie Pringle, of N. Y.

Louise Canning, of Iowa, has a pony she calls Black Beauty. She rode the pony in a parade on the Fourth of July. Hurrah for Louise and her pony.

Write again, Georgie Nutter. Better luck next time.

"The Peace Page is one of the best cures for the blues I have ever discovered, even on 'blue Monday,'" writes Sue Simmons, otherwise known as "Sudiecat."

It sounds very hard, children, that riddle that Geraldine has given you. I haven't been able to guess it so far.—Martha Holden.

POETS' CORNER

THE PATH THE CALF MADE

George Sherman.

One day, through the primeval wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves should;
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail, as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And I infer, the calf is dead,
But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day o'er hill and glade
Through these old woods a path was made;
And many men wound in and out,
And dodged, and turned, and bent about
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path.

But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of the calf,
And through this winding woodway stalked,
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,
That bent and turned, and turned again;
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one,
And thus, a century and a half
They trod in the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet,
The road became a village street;
And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare;
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis,
And men two centuries and a half
Trot in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zig-zag calf about;
And o'er this crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.
They followed still his crooked way,
And lost one hundred years a day;
For such reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach.
Were it ordained and called to preach;
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf-paths of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track,
And out, and in, and forth, and back,
And still their dolorous course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
But how the wise old wood gods laugh
Who saw the first primeval calf;
Ah! many things this tale might teach,
But I am not ordained to preach.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP

Backward, turn backward, oh Time in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair—
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Backward, flow backward, oh tide of years!
I am so weary of toil and of tears!
Toil without recompense—tears all in vain—
Take them and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away—
Weary of sowing for others to reap;
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, oh mother, my heart calls for you!
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded—our faces between—
Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I tonight for your presence again;
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Over my heart in the days that have flown,
No love like mother-love ever was shown—
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish and patient like yours;
None like a mother can charm away pain,
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain;
Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old—
Let it fall over my forehead tonight,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light—
For with its sunny-edged shadows once more,
Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore—
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep;
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long,
Since I last hushed to your lullaby song;
Sing then, and unto my soul it shall seem,
Womanhood's tears have been but a dream;
Clasped to your arms in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

OLD AUNT MARY'S

James Whitcomb Riley.

Wasn't it pleasant, O brother mine,
In these old days of the lost sunshine
Of youth—when the Saturday's chores were through,
And the Sunday's wood in the kitchen too,
And we went visiting, "me and you,"
Out to old Aunt Mary's?

It all comes back so clear today!
Though I am as bald as you are gray—
Out by the barn lot and down the lane,
We patter along in the dust again,
As light as the tips of the drops of rain,
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

We cross the pasture and through the wood,
Where the old gray snag of the poplar stood,
Where the hammering "red-heads" hopped awry,
And the buzzard raised in the clearing sky
And lolled and circled as we went by,
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

And then in the dust of the road again;
And the teams we met and the country-men;
And the long highway, with sunshine spread
As thick as butter on country bread,
Our cares behind and our hearts ahead
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

Why I see her now in the open door,
Where the little gourds grew up the sides and o'er
The clapboard roof! And her face—ah, me!
Wasn't it good for a boy to be
Out to old Aunt Mary's?

And, O my brother, so far away,
This is to tell you she waits today
To welcome us—Aunt Mary fell
Asleep this morning, whispering "Tell
The boys to come!" And all is well
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

THE THREE WISHES

Three school fellows once, on a summer day,
Having fairly tired themselves out at play,
Lay down on the bank of a rippling stream
To dream of the future as young hearts dream,
And to tell each other again and again
The deeds they would do when they should be men.

The first one carelessly lifted his head,
And his dark eye flashed as he proudly said,
"A few short years and the sound of my name
Shall fill the ringing trumpets of Fame;
I will lead men on to the field afar:
I will come from thence with the spoils of war!
A mighty force will I hold in my hand—
Thousands shall wait on my least command;
The fairest and bravest for me shall live,
Craving the boons that are mine to give.
And the laurel wreath and the sounding lay
And the rush of proud music shall greet my way."

The second looked up and his eyes of blue,
Flashed prouder than his of the darker hue;
"Boast of your slaves with the suppliant knee—
You and your peers bend your souls to me!
My life shall be like a beautiful dream
Like beauty to ashes to yours it shall seem,
I will send my fancy on gossamer wings
To roam the earth for its loveliest things:
The pen I shall wield with my own right hand
Shall mightier be than your murderous band;
It shall master the heart with its exquisite skill—
You shall laugh, you shall weep, hope or fear, at my will!"

With a glance at the bright blue sky above,
The third said, "Give me but truth and love—
Truth for my mind and love for my heart—
Then, with a will, let me do my part:
Truth that may shed on Error's host
The light that shall conquer Evil most;
Love that may see in the poorest being
The wonderful work of God, the all-seeing;
That with tender eye may look upon all
And spurn from my heart the bigot's gall;
And give of itself and truth from its store,
And be ever giving, gain all the more;"

I cannot tell how those boys turned out;
That is a matter for gravest doubt;
The first may have found that the battle of life
For him was enough of trial and strife:
The second may, moth-like, have burnt his wings
Dreaming and doing are different things
But I know full well that the wish of the third
Was of all these wishes the least absurd.
What better guides would you have, dear boy,
Than truth and love 'mid the world's annoy?
Pray for them, then, with earnest heart,
And go forth boldly to do thy part.

Poems Requested

The Gypsy's Warning.
Two Little Girls in Blue.
Jesse James.
The Soldier Tramp.
A poem with the lines:

"'Twas just before the last fierce charge,
Two soldiers drew their rein."

The Vacant Chair.
There's a Place on the Iowa River.

A poem is requested with the following lines:

"They say that the Master is coming
To visit the town today."

North Carolina Beauty.
Son, Give Me Thy Heart.
The Gypsy Fortune Teller.
Oh, Papa, Dear Papa, Come Home.

On the banks of a lovely river, where the flowers in beauty smiled, is a clue to a requested poem.

No Home for the Orphan Child.
Speak to Me, Speak.
Poor Old Slave.

Give me the plains of the west, where the wand of God is seen.

The Buccaneer's Bride, an old song.
The Blackbird Singing on the Michigan Shore, an old poem in the Old National Reader.
I Wandered to the Graveyard.

WIFE'S HEALTH RESTORED

Husband Declared Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Would Restore Her Health, And It Did.

Ashland, Ky. — "Four years ago I seemed to have everything the matter with me. I had female and kidney trouble and was so bad off I could hardly rest day or night. I doctored with all the best doctors in town and took many kinds of medicine but nothing did any good until I tried your wonderful remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My husband said it would restore my health and it has."—Mrs. MAY WYATT, Ashland, Ky.

There are probably hundreds of thousands of women in the United States who have been benefitted by this famous old remedy, which was produced from roots and herbs over thirty years ago by a woman to relieve woman's suffering.

Read What Another Woman says:

Camden, N. J.—"I had female trouble and a serious displacement and was tired and discouraged and unable to do my work. My doctors told me I never could be cured without an operation, but thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I am cured of that affliction and have recommended it to more than one of my friends with the best results."—Mrs. ELLA JOHNSTON, 324 Vine St.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Develop Your Bust In 15 Days

A Full Firm Bust is Worth More to a Woman than Beauty

I don't care how thin you are, how old you are, how fallen and flaccid are the lines of your figure or how flat your chest is, I can give you a full, firm, youthful bust quickly, that will be the envy of your fellow-women and will give you the allurements of a perfect womanhood that will be irresistible.

They say there is nothing new under the sun but I have perfected a treatment that I want to share with my sisters. What it did for me it **can and will do for you** and I now offer it to you.

Develop Bust New Way

Others offer to build up your figure with drugs, greasy skin foods, creams, dieting, massage and expensive instruments and devices. **I have done away with all these injurious methods** and have given a legion of women a luxuriant, natural development by a treatment never before offered the public. No massaging, nothing to take, nothing to wear.

Why be skinny, scrawny, flat and unattractive. I claim to be the highest priced artist's model in the United States, and what I did for myself I can do for you.

I don't care what your age may be, I ask only that you be at least sixteen and not an invalid, and I will undertake to develop your bust in two weeks. All I ask is five or ten minutes of your time every day.

WRITE TO ME TODAY

FOR MY TREATMENT.

It will only cost you a penny for a post card and I will mail you this wonderful information in a plain cover so that no one will know your secret.

Don't let a false pride and a silly sense of shame keep you from enjoying to the full the charms you should have to be a perfect specimen of womanhood. Let me help you. Your communication shall be held in absolute confidence and secrecy. Write me today.

ELOISE RAE

1325 Michigan Avenue, Suite 2044, Chicago, Ill.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly powers and vitality, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere, who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3958 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

The poorer the hunter's vision the faster the rabbit seems to run.

I Will Stake This Medicine Against Your Time

A Few Days Will Be Sufficient to Prove That You Are Curable

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT,
Who will send medicine to anyone free of charge.

A few minutes of your time for a few days and I will demonstrate to you, without expense to yourself, that I have a medicine that drives Uric Acid poison from the system and by so doing cures kidney trouble, bladder trouble and rheumatism. I don't ask you to take my word for it, but simply want you to let me send you some of this medicine so that you can use it personally.

I am trying to convince sufferers from these diseases that I have something far better than the usual run of remedies, treatments and such things, and the only way I can demonstrate that fact is to go to the expense of compounding the medicine and sending it out free of charge. This I am glad to do for any sufferer who will take the time to write me. Understand, I will not send you a so-called "sample, proof or test treatment," nor will I send you a package of medicine and say that you can use some of it and pay for the rest, but I will send you a supply free of charge and you will not be asked to pay for this gift nor will you be under any obligations.

All I want to know is that you have a disease for which my medicine is intended, as it is not a "cure-all," and I give herewith some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles. If you notice one or more of these symptoms you need this medicine, and I will be glad to send you some of it if you will write me the numbers of the symptoms you have, give your age, and your name and address. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 9020 Deagan Bldg., Chicago, Ill. You promise me nothing; you pay me nothing for it. All I ask, so there shall be no mistake, is that you send me the numbers of your symptoms or a description in your own words, and that you take the medicine according to the directions I send you. It is my way of getting publicity for my medicine so that it will become widely known.

You will agree when you have used it that it dissolves and drives out uric acid poison. It tones the kidneys so that they work in harmony with the bladder. It strengthens the bladder so that frequent desire to urinate and other urinary disorders are banished. It stops rheumatic aches and pains immediately. It dissolves uric acid crystals so that back and muscles no longer ache and crooked joints quickly straighten out. It reconstructs the blood and nerves so that you soon feel healthier and more vigorous, sleep better and eat better and have energy throughout the day. It does all this, and yet contains nothing injurious and is absolutely vouched for according to law.

Sufferers from these dreadful and dangerous diseases can surely afford to spend a few minutes each day for a few days to demonstrate to their own satisfaction if they are curable, especially when you consider no expense is involved, and I willingly give you my time and my medicine. All any fair-minded afflicted person wants to know is if a certain thing will cure HIM or HER, and that is an opportunity to find out without cost, obligation or important loss of time. THESE FEW DAYS may be the turning point in your life.

All who are interested enough to write me for the free medicine will also receive a copy of my large illustrated medical book which describes these diseases thoroughly. It is the largest book of the kind ever written for free distribution, and a new edition is just being printed. I will also write you a letter of diagnosis and medical advice that should be of great help to you; but in order to do this I must know that you need my medicine. Write me the numbers of the symptoms that trouble you, and your age, and I will promptly carry out my promises. Show an inclination to be cured and you will be.

These Are the Symptoms:

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Pain or soreness under right rib.
9—Swelling in any part of the body.
10—Constipation or liver trouble.
11—Palpitation or pain under the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain or swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

OHIO CITIES FREED BY HOME RULE LAW

New Amendment, Which Went Into Effect Nov. 15, Is Explained.

Municipal home rule for cities of Ohio is now a thing of reality, the new amendment going into effect Nov. 15. It gives complete independence to the various municipalities of the state.

Dr. George W. Knight, of Ohio state university, who, as a delegate to the constitutional convention, helped frame and pass the home rule amendment, and who was one of the deepest students in the convention, details its possibilities in the following statement:

"The so-called municipal home rule amendment, now forming article XVIII of the state constitution, becomes effective today. It is certain it will usher in a new era in Ohio municipal history. It is probable that comparatively few of the people of Ohio have, even yet, grasped the full score and significance of the amendment; nor do they probably appreciate to what extent the cities are now released from legislative leading strings, or how each city is given freedom in the ordering and management of its own affairs.

Their Government Supplied.

"Until today the cities and villages of the state could have only such form and machinery of government as was handed out to them by the general assembly at Columbus, nor could the cities, even through their governing bodies, lawfully do anything, or exercise any power, no matter how much it might tend to improvement of city conditions and urban comfort—unless the legislature had previously granted such powers to them. In short, the extent to which the cities and villages in the state could manage their own local affairs was fixed by the legislature, the majority of whose members are elected by people who do not live in cities, or, perhaps, even in villages.

"Under the new amendment all this is changed. Not merely does the spirit of local self government, or local home rule, permeate the amendment; home rule as a fact is clearly set forth in the provisions of the article. Two vital changes are made in the Ohio municipal system; first, each and every Ohio municipality may now, if its electors so order, frame its own charter and choose its own form of government without having to consult the legislature; and, second, all cities and villages are specifically given authority to exercise all powers of local self-government, and will not, hereafter, have to go to the legislature in order to get authority to act as new city needs arise.

Cities Are Freed.

"The first of these has received the greater share of attention and discussion, both before and since the September election. By the average American the shortcomings of existing city government and administration are charged to the form and machinery of that government, and it doesn't seem to matter to him what form it is; some other would surely be an improvement. So now that the opportunity is open many Ohio cities are beginning to plan for new charters.

"In Columbus an ordinance is already in the hands of the council to provide for the election of a charter commission to frame a charter, if the people shall so vote. In the capital city the commission plan seems to have the call. In Cleveland similar steps are planned, though there the federal plan is said to have the preference with Mayor Baker; Toledo, Cincinnati and Dayton are also likely to move for a new charter at an early date.

Demand Short Ballot.

"The recent election has already had on e unexpected but important effect on plans for future city organization in Ohio. The long list of names on the ballot last week proved so confusing, and made the voters' task in making intelligent choices so difficult, that from all parts of the state the demand for a short ballot has increased, and in every city heard from, it is already evident that its new charter will provide a far smaller number of elective city positions than hitherto, so that whether the commission plan or federal plan, or some other, be adopted in the city, the legislative branch will be small and the elective administration positions be cut to the lowest practicable number.

"While the existing municipal code is neither repealed or annulled as a whole by the new constitutional provisions, that part of the code which undertakes to catalog the things a city may do, and to limit the city to the doing of those things only, becomes practically obsolete, for under the new provisions all powers of local self-government inhere in every municipality and no existing or future legislative catalog can lessen them unless the constitution of the state is again changed.

Sees Judicial Review.

"Beyond doubt it will require a judicial definition of powers of 'local self-government' to determine just how comprehensive the phrase is, and it is probable that many test cases will be brought in court before the full scope of the new provision is settled.

"Another feature of the new article is the almost unqualified power vested in municipalities to acquire, construct and operate public utilities. Practically the only limit hereafter is the financial ability of the city. The provision is broad enough to include street railways and telephones, and it is not improbable that the next few years will see experiments in municipalization of utilities that were undreamed of 10 years ago.

"One check, and that an important one, on the municipal improvidence which an unwise city might be guilty of in attempting too much is that the state, by the new amendment, continues to have the right to limit the cities in the matter of taxation and debt."

Wife of Illinois' New Governor-Elect

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Mrs. E. F. Dunne, the wife of the Democratic governor-elect of Illinois, has been an efficient help to her husband in his political career. She is a charming hostess and had much experience as the wife of a public man while her husband was mayor of Chicago.

ALL FIRST PRIZE BABIES

Judges Unable to Decide, Tie Blue Ribbons on 48 Infants.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—So much beauty was exhibited among 48 babies at a Kenwood gathering for prizes that the judges were compelled to give up in their efforts to decide between them. Mothers who waited anxiously and with jealous glances at their neighbors, were surprised, but satisfied, when the judges settled the contest by tieing a blue ribbon on each baby.

"Goodness, I don't know what to do," declared Mrs. Lewis E. Howard, the chairman, after the committee had been working for some time. "It is easily seen that everyone is a first prize baby."

"That's just what I thought," remarked another member of the committee, and a motion to that effect settled the argument.

WILL FIGHT IN OHIO

Taft Will Go to Ohio to Rebuild Party.

Washington, Nov. 14.—President Taft at the expiration of his term will return to Ohio to fight for the rehabilitation of the Republican party in his own state.

He will urge the Buckeye Republicans to engage in a finish contest with the Roosevelt Progressives.

The Taft plans were announced at the first of a series of White House conferences to consider the future of the Republican party. The President says he considers it his duty to do all within his power to bring about conditions that will work for the re-establishment of the party.

Among those with whom he conferred were Representative John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; former Senator James E. Hemenway, of Indiana; Senator Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota; former Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, and former Representative Ralph Cole, all conservatives and supporters of the President in the recent election. He took his visitors into the cabinet room and there went over the situation in detail and discussed the policy that should be pursued looking to the next election.

President Taft's personal views were outlined at great length. He told his visitors the Republican party should not swerve from its present aims in order to attract support. He insisted the party should adhere to the principles it advocated in the recent campaign and that no compromise should be made with the radical element of the party. While he does not propose to debar the Progressives from participation in Republican councils if they see fit to come in, the President does not propose to throw any inducements to them.

In taking the lead in the re-establishment of the party, Taft is not considering himself as a possible candidate four years hence.

WILSON TO CALL SPECIAL SESSION

President-Elect Says He'll Call Congress Not Later Than April 15.

New York, Nov. 16.—President-Elect Wilson announced last night that he will call congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 15 of next year to revise the tariff.

In his statement, made public on the eve of his departure for a four weeks' vacation in Bermuda, he says he has determined upon this course not only because he was elected on a platform which declared for an immediate downward revision of the tariff, but also because he feels that it is due to the business interests of the country that they should be relieved of all uncertainty as to the general purpose of the incoming administration at Washington.

Platform Demands Change.

While the platform adopted at Baltimore declared that the Democratic party believes any other tariff than one designed for revenue purposes only is unconstitutional, cognizance was taken of the fact that the policy of protection has so ingrained itself into the commercial interests of this country that it would be unwise to attempt anything more than a gradual elimination of the duties considered obnoxious.

The demand that this gradual reduction be instituted immediately was nevertheless unequivocal.

Beyond his bald statement that he will call an extraordinary session the President-elect has made no comment on the situation other than that so far as he was concerned the pledges of his party and it platform would be carried out.

Issues Statement of Call.

Wilson's statement is as follows:

"I shall call congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 15. I shall do this not only because I think that the pledges of the party ought to be redemed as promptly as possible, but because I know it to be in the interest of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular items of tariff revision are to be should be removed as soon as possible."

Governor Wilson sails at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Bermuda on the steamship Bermudian, and will rest there until December 16.

One of his first acts on arriving in Bermuda will be to call upon the governor of Bermuda and to request him that he be permitted to spend his time there without recognition of his official status either as governor of New Jersey or as President-elect of the United States.

Though the President-elect means to rest while in Bermuda, he really expects to give a good deal of time to quiet thought about the problems that face him. He will sketch his annual message to the New Jersey legislature and will do some extensive reading on data on the tariff, monopolies, banking and currency reforms, and other issues.

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

Larz Anderson, of Washington, Succeeds C. P. Bryan.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Larz Anderson, of Washington, now United States minister to Belgium, has been named ambassador to Japan, to succeed Charles Page Bryan, whose resignation was announced a few days ago. Through the Japanese embassy it was learned today that Mr. Anderson would be satisfactory to the Japanese government, and his appointment will be announced at once by President Taft.

Mr. Anderson, who was a captain of volunteers in the Spanish war, has served as secretary in the American embassies at London and Rome. He was appointed minister to Belgium in August, 1911. Recently he and Mrs. Anderson have been in this country, but they sailed November 6 for Antwerp. It is expected that Mr. Anderson will be directed by the state department to proceed to Tokio.

The name of Mr. Anderson was submitted to Tokio by the state department several days ago through diplomatic channels, to ascertain whether he would be "persona grata" at the Japanese court. The favorable reply reached the White House today, confirming the purpose of the President to make the appointment.

Mr. Bryan, who resigned, gave as his reason for doing so, as ill health brought on by a carriage accident in Japan. He is now at his home in Elmburst, Ill., receiving medical treatment.

Although a general change in the personnel of the ambassadors of the United States was expected as a sequence to the recent election, Ambassador Bryan is the first of the diplomatic corps to formally tender his resignation to President Taft.

Mr. Bryan is a native of Chicago. He entered the diplomatic service in 1897 and before going to Tokio in 1911, had served as minister to China, Brazil,

SWINDLERS GET $20,000

Chicago Banker Proves Victim of Wire Tappers.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—That Dr. William T. Kirby, owner of the collapsed Kirby Savings Bank, lost at least $20,000 in a fake "wire tapping" swindle, was brought out yesterday in the federal investigation into the ruin of the bank. A petition introduced by Kirby's attorneys asking that the inquiry into what had become of $20,000 drawn by Mrs. Margaret L. Kirby, wife of assistant of the banker, thereupon named a fashionable hotel as the rendezvous of the swindlers, and stated that Kirby was given $10,000 there by his wife the day after the bank closed.

Patrick H. O'Donnell, Mrs. Kirby's attorney, explained that Mrs. Kirby went to the hotel with her three small children and there met her husband and the alleged swindlers. She delivered the $10,000 to Kirby and with him, the children, and the leader of the "wire tappers" went in a taxicab to a house where the two men alighted while Mrs. Kirby and the children went home. Kirby then lost the money on a "fake" horse, according to O'Donnell.

One thing the election has decided is that Progressive can be spelled with a capital P.

ITCHING ECZEMA ON HANDS

"Eczema began in the second joint of my thumb on my left hand. Several blisters came which soon broke and water oozed from them. Then the terrible itching began, and the eczema came in blotches on both hands. Sometimes the skin would seem to break, and gave the appearance of being cut, and blood came out there. It was very bad when I consult a physician. I was treated for several months, but grew worse all the time. Then it came in my face. I suffered more than I could describe from the itching and burning. I became nearly a wreck physically. Then I consulted another physician and was treated by him for some time when he finally advised the Cuticura Remedies. I began improving after the first treatment and was cured after taking the Resolvent and using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. That was fifteen years ago, and I have never been troubled with it since. I owe my cure to the Cuticura Remedies and have just advised a lady friend who is suffering with eczema on her face and neck to try the Cuticura Remedies." (Signed) Mrs. L. C. Warriner, Lincoln, Del., Dec. 15, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin and hair, will be sent post-free, on application to "Cuticura," Dept. KK, Boston.

TAFT SETS TOLL RATES

President Ignores British Protests on Canal Charges

Washington, Nov. 13.—Great Britain's protest against the exemption of American coastwise shipping from toll payment is ignored in a proclamation issued last night by President Taft fixing the rate that the foreign shipping of the world shall pay for passage through the Panama canal.

The proclamation was made under authority of the canal act passed by congress in August, establishes a merchant vessel rate of $1.20 per net ton of actual carrying capacity, with a reduction of 40 per cent on ships in ballast.

The rates are based on the report and investigation of Professor Emory R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, who figures that the canal will be self-supporting during the first decade and that in the second and succeeding decades the revenue ought to be sufficient to permit of the ultimate amortization of the entire $375,000,000 investment in the canal.

The tolls fixed by the President are practically those charged by the Suez canal, with which the American waterway will compete for a part of the world's shipping. The Panama canal, however, will not impose any toll on passengers, while the Suez charges 10 francs for each passenger.

American coastwise shipping was exempted from toll payment by congress. American naval vessels are exempted without specific mention either in the act of congress or the proclamation, because the authorities believed it unnecessary to explain the uselessness of payment from its navy department pocket to the one belonging to the treasury department.

According to Prof. Johnson's report, the Panama canal should be upon a self-sustaining basis in 20 years. It shou'd compete successfully with the Suez route for the traffic of Europe with South American west coast points, and with New Zealand, but cannot be expected to compete successfully for Europe's trade to the far east.

Prof. Johnson figures that the rate per net ton can be reduced at the end of ten years to $1. Even with this rate, which he says, probably will correspond closely with the rate that may then be enforced through the Seuz canal, the United States will obtain enough revenue from foreign vessels to pay all fixed charges, provide a sinking fund of 1 per cent to retire the Panama canal bonds and still find a yearly balance.

The Johnson report shows that a foreign traffic of about 9,000,000 tons may be expected through the canal during its first two years of operation; a traffic of more than 11,000,000 tons in 1920 and 14,000,000 tons in 1925. Prof. Johnson declared that an increase of 60 per cent a decade in tonnage could be looked for.

OHIO CROP FIGURES

With the excellent husking and curing weather that has prevailed throughout Ohio thus far this fall there is every reason to believe that the season's corn crop in this state will approximate 112,000,000 bushels as estimated by the official report issued several days ago. The estimated acreage planted is 3,197,884 acres.

The condition of the growing crop of wheat is placed at 98 per cent, the estimated amount sown this fall compared with a year ago being 94 per cent.

However, 44 per cent of the wheat area sown last year was abandoned in the spring, and but 1,079,894 acres remained for the harvest just past. The present estimated area seeded for the 1913 harvest is reported at 1,669,656 acres. Much of the wheat was sown late, but its growing condition generally is excellent.

Alfalfa figures show an average production of three tons per acre, with an estimated production for the state as a whole of 88,211 tons. This is a substantial increase over the production of last year.

The area seeded to rye shows an increase of 10 per cent in comparison with the area of last year as reported by township assessors. Its growing condition is the same as wheat—98 per cent.

For the first time in the department's history figures are presented in reference to sugar beets. The report shows that the total estimated production for 1912 was 81,343 tons. This is a decline of eight per cent in comparison with the production of 1911.

While the potato area is considerable less than last year, the average production per acre exceeds that crop by fifty bushels. The total state production is estimated at 11,604,902 bushels. On the corresponding date one year ago the state production was estimated at 8,161,203 bushels. The present average production per acre is 112 bushels.

Hogs are being rushed to market owing to prevalence of cholera, and this, in conjunction with the scarcity of feeding cattle will cause an unusual amount of corn to be marketed early.

State average prices for November first are given as follows, the figures being per bushel: Wheat $1.01, corn 59c, barley 68c, oats 35c, rye 80c, potatoes 52c, hay, per ton $13.46, alfalfa $16.20, sugar beets $4.95.

VAN CAMP PLANT BURNS

Indianapolis, Nov. 16.—The plant of the Van Camp Packing Co. was partially burned early this morning, the owners estimating their loss at about $400,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire has not been determined.

The flames spread rapidly in the buildings which covered several acres of ground, and had gained great headway before the arrival of the fire department, which had been called out by a general alarm.

While the flames were at their height, a 20-inch water main burst and for a while the firemen worked with streams from two engines which pumped water from cisterns. After an hour's delay the pressure was restored and the firemen soon had the blaze under control.

The company employed about 1,200 persons. Officials announced that the plant probably will be rebuilt.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Nov. 18.—News in general today was bearish. The visible wheat supply showed a heavy increase as five or six million bushels which had been technically hidden at Buffalo, lying in vessels in that port, are included in the new figures. World's shipment figures are almost doubled over those of a year ago, Russia now being a liberal shipper. Cables were a trifle lower and with the very heavy domestic movement in the northwest the tendency seems lower from rallies.

At call prices were firm and slightly higher, but during the first half hour December dropped from $1.07 to $1.06½. Principal trading was in the December month.

Reports of rain in Argentine caused shorts to cover. Continental markets all closed higher. Here cash wheat closed ¼c up over previous close at $1.06½, December advanced ⅝c to $1.07⅛, May ⅝c to $1.12⅛, and July ½c to 93¾c.

Corn showed some firmness at the outstart, but this was but temporary. The continued good weather in the corn states gives corn a weaker aspect. During the early hours prices were off at a range from ¼c to ½c.

A more active cash demand firmed corn and oats values.

Oats opened comparatively steady owing to a fairly good demand which has developed within the last several days. December held firm at 33½c, while May was steady at 34½c.

Light offerings and some fresh buying gave clover seed a stronger tone at the outstart, the market being up from 5 to 10 cents. Receipts graded as follows: Red—Rejd., 252; N. E. G., 388; total 640 bags; alsike, N. E. G., 14; Rejd., 12; prime, 5; total 31 bags; timother, No. 3, 86; N. E. G., 48; total 134 bags. Prime inspections here last week were 150 bags of red seed and 250 of alsike

Seed closes were from 7½c to 10c higher. Range on grades: No. 2, $10.45@10.60; No. 3, $10.25@10.40; rejected, $9.40@10.20; N. E. G., $3.00@9.00.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 18.	Close Nov. 16.
Wheat—					
Dec.	1.07	1.07¼	1.06⅜	1.07¼	1.06⅝
May	1.07	1.07¼	1.06⅜	1.07⅛	1.06⅝
July	1.11⅛	1.12⅛	1.11⅛	1.12⅛	1.11⅞
Sept.	93	93¾	93	93⅝	93¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	52	52
Dec.	49	49⅛	48¾	49	49½
May	48¾	49⅛	48¾	49⅛	49
July	49½	50⅛	49½	50⅛	50
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	34	33½
Dec.	33½	33⅞	33½	34	33¾
May	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	10.90	10.92½	10.90	10.95	10.85
Dec.	10.97	11.00	10.97	11.00	10.90
March	10.97½	11.00	10.97½	11.00	10.87½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	70	70
Alsike—					
Prime	12.97	....	....	12.80	12.90
Dec.	12.97	....	....	12.85	12.95
March	12.97	....	....	12.97½	12.95
Timothy—					
Prime	1.82½	....	....	1.80	1.82½
Dec.	1.85½	....	....	1.82½	1.85
March	1.95	....	....	1.92½	1.95

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	85⅞	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛	85⅝
May	91⅝	92⅜	91⅝	92⅛	91⅝
July	88¼	88⅞	88	88⅝	88⅛
Corn—					
Dec.	47	47⅜	46⅞	47⅛	47⅛
May	47⅛	47⅝	47	47⅝	47⅛
July	48¼	48⅞	48	48⅝	48⅜
Oats—					
Dec.	30⅞	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝
May	32	32⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞
July	32⅛	32½	32⅛	32½	32

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	86⅜	....	....	87⅛	86⅜
May	92	....	....	92⅝	92⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	87⅛	87⅛
May	....	....	....	87⅞	87⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	82¼	81½
May	....	....	....	87¼	87⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Nov.	....	....	....	....	16.75
Dec.	18.65	18.95	18.62	18.95	18.70
May	18.25	18.40	18.25	18.37	18.35
Lard—					
Nov.	....	11.37	11.30	11.32	11.25
Dec.	10.70	10.87	10.70	10.82	10.77
May	10.27	10.32	10.27	10.30	10.30
Ribs—					
Nov.	....	....	....	....	10.75
Dec.	10.12	10.25	10.12	10.20	10.17
May	9.87	9.95	9.85	9.90	9.95

Money and Stocks.

New York, Nov. 18.—Wall Street—On a small volume of business prices of the leading stocks declined at the opening today. The heaviest trading was in Reading, which fell back ¾ on sales of 6,600 shares in the first few minutes.

Some recovery was effected in the active stocks, but they went off again when acute weakness developed in certain specialties.

Trading in stocks was dull and hesitating through the morning. The lethargy of the market was due largely to the possibility that decisions might be rendered by the United States supreme court in some of the long-standing cases affecting Wall street. This condition caused restricted dealings in stocks, and, although the trend was lower, few issues weakened substantially, with the exception of a number which were expected to be affected by revision of the tariff. Foreign operations were also diminished—conditions were not an early factor, although call loans were firmly maintained.

Bonds were steady with exceptional activity an a 2-point rise in Wabash fours.

Announcement at midday that the supreme court would adjourn for a fortnight after today's session without taking action in some of the more important cases before it, caused some irregularity in stocks, particularly Reading.

Prices shaded further in the later dealings, Steel losing practically all its gain in the spurt of the preceding hour, with general heaviness in other stocks.

The market closed heavy.

Trading was practically at a standstill in the closing hour, and except for some weakness in inactive stocks prices were not essentially changed.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Butter, steady; creameries, 29@34c; dairies, 26@31c. Eggs, steady; receipts 2,078 cases; at mark, cases included, 22@22c; ordinary firsts, 24c; firsts, 27c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 17½@17½c; twins, 16½@17c; young Americas, 16½@17c; long horns, 16½@17c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 115 cars; Michigan, 48@53c; Minnesota, 47@50c; Wisconsin, 45@52c. Poultry, alive, weak; turkeys, 18c; chickens, 10c; springs, 11½c. Veal, steady, 9@14c.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 18.—Flour quiet. Wheat opening steady on cables, turned easy on realizing and lower northwestern markets. December 93⅝@94½c; May, 97⅝@97⅝c. Pork steady. Beef strong. Lard firm; middle west, $11.50@11.40. Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.55c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.05c; molasses steady; Hay steady. Hides firm. Leather firm.

Butter firm; receipts, 3,073 tubs; creamery extras, 25c; firsts 30@34c; seconds, 28½@31c; thirds, 26@28c; held extras, 31½@33c; firsts, 30½@32c; seconds, 28@30c; state dairy finest, 33c; good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 24@28c; process extras, 27½@28c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; factory, June make, firsts, 24½@25c; current make firsts, 24½c; seconds, 23½@24c; packing stock, June make, 24@24½c; current make No. 2, 23@23½c; No. 3, 20@22c. Cheese easier; receipts 2,854 boxes; state, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 17½c; do. white, specials, 17½@17¾c; do. colored, average fancy, 17¼c; state, whole milk, fresh, white or colored, specials, 17@17¼c; do. white or colored average fancy, 16¾c; under grades, 14@16c; daisies, held, best, 18c; fresh best, 17½c; skims, 14@14¾c. Eggs irregular; receipts, 7,272 cases; fresh gathered extras, 38@41c; extra firsts, 34@37c; firsts, 29@33c; seconds, 25@28c; thirds and poorer, 20@24c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2, 19@21c; inferior, 16@18c; checks, good to fine, 19@20c; poor to fair, 15@18c; do. refrigerator, specials, marks, fancy, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 20½@21c; thirds and poorer, 18@20c; state Penna and nearby herrery whites, fancy large, new laid, 55@60c; do. selected whites, good to prime, 45@55c; do common to fair, 35@43c; refrigerator, 25@28c; western, gathered whites, 33@42c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby browns, 41@42c; do gathered, browns and mixed colors, 30@40c. Dressed poultry easier; fresh killed western chickens, 11@19c; fowls, 13½@16½c; turkeys, 19@23c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Nov. 18.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 34½@35c a pound, prints, 35½@36c; firsts, 32½@33½c; seconds, 31@31½c; process, extras, 31½@32c; firsts, 30½@31c; dairy, fancy, 27½@28c; do. choice, 25½@26c; packing stock, No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2, 20½@22c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and dats, 19@20c a pound; do. choice, 18@18½c; brick, fancy, 19@20c; choice, 17@18c; Swiss, fancy, open, 23@24c; do. choice, 21@22c; limburger, fancy, 19c; do. choice, 18c; block, 20@21c; imported, fancy, 53@34c; do. choice, 31@32c; hand cheese, 80c a box; Roquefort, 45c a pound. Eggs—Fresh gathered, current receipts, 33c a dozen; do. seconds, 29c; refrigerator, extras, 25c; do. firsts, 23½c. Poultry—Alive, chickens, 12½@13c a pound; springers, 12½@13c; light chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, 14@16c; turkeys, 21c. Apples—Ohio, 25@30c a bushel; per barrel, $1.25@2.50; western, box, $1.00@1.65; bulk, 50@65c a hundred pounds. Potatoes—Jobbing, best stock, 60c a bushel; store, 65c; car lots, 50@55c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; market steady to a shade lower; beeves, $5.30@11.00; Texas steers, 4.30@5.60; western steers, $5.50@9.00; stockers and feeders, $4.10@7.10; cows and heifers, $2.75@7.40; calves, $6.50@10.40. Hogs—Receipts, 45,000; market quiet, 5@10c lower; light, $7.20@7.75; mixed, $7.30@7.80; heavy, $7.25@7.80; rough, $7.25@7.45; pigs, $4.75@6.70; bulk of sales, $7.55@7.75. Sheep—Receipts, 48,000; market slow, generally steady; native, $3.50@4.65; western, $3.75@4.60; yearlings, $4.80@6.00; lambs, native, $5.50@7.70; western, $5.75@7.60.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; market 15@25c lower. Veal calves—Receipts, 200; market steady; good to choice, $10.00@10.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000; market 15@25c lower; choice spring lambs, $6.85@7.10. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market, 5c lower; heavies, $7.90; mediums, $7.80; Yorkers, $7.70; light Yorkers, $7.70; pigs, $7.25; roughs, $7.00; stags, $6.25

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,400; choice to prime heavy steers, $9.30@9.60; good to choice heavy steers, $9.00@9.25; choice handy fat steers, $7.50@8.40; common to fair steers, $5.50@7.00; good to choice heifers, $6.50@7.50; good to choice fat cows, $5.00@6.50; common to fair cows, $3.60@4.60; choice butcher bulls, $5.50@6.50; milch cows, $35@75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,700; prime heavies, $7.90; heavy mixed, $7.85; mediums, $7.85; heavy Yorkers, $7.85; light Yorkers, $7.65; pigs, $7.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9,500; prime wethers, $4.25; choice lambs, $7.25. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; good to choice veals, $10.75.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; market active and 5@15c higher; prime steers, $9.00@9.25; butchers, $6.00@8.65; bulls, $4.25@6.25; stock heifers, $4.25@4.65; shipping, $7.50@8.75; heifers, $4.75@7.50; cows, $3.00@6.65; stockers and feeders, $4.50@7.00; fresh cows and springers, active and firm at $35@75. Veals—Receipts, 1,200; market active and steady at $4.00@11.00. Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; market active; heavy, $7.90@8.00; mixed, $7.80@7.90; Yorkers, $7.90@8.00; pigs, $7.40@7.50; roughs, $6.90@7.10; stags, $6.00@6.50; dairies, $7.50@7.90. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 27,000; active; sheep steady; lambs, $4.50@7.40; yearlings, $6.00@6.50; wethers, $4.50@4.75; ewes, $2.00@4.00; sheep, mixed, $3.00@4.25.

Cotton.

New York, Nov. 18.—Cotton futures opened firm: December, 11.51c; January, 11.68c; February, 11.79c; March, 11.91c; April, 11.92

PEACE COMES IN BALKANS AFTER TURKISH DEFEATS

Nations of Confederacy Signify Their Willingness to Treat—Cholera Becomes Menace to Troops.

London, Nov. 19.—The nations of the Balkan confederacy, satiated with victory, today signified their willingness to treat for terms of peace at the request of the vanquished Turkish empire.

The lustre of their success has been only slightly dimmed by their temporary failure to overcome the rallied Turkish arms at the gates of Constantinople and enter the Ottoman capital.

The stubborn defense encountered by the Bulgarians at the line of fortifications at Tchatalja and the realization that enormous slaughter would be necessary to pierce them at the point of the bayonet, with every prospect that their ranks would be decimated by cholera before they had attained success, doubtless proved decided factors in inducing the conquerors to listen to the urging of the great powers and refrain from pressing home their victory to the Turkish capital until they had presented terms of surrender to the vanquished and had met with a refusal of their acceptance.

Simultaneously with the despatch to the Grand Vizier of their order to appoint peace plenipotentiaries the allied Balkan nations notified the Europeon powers of the step they had taken and thanked them for their offer of mediation. They added that mediation was no longer necessary, as the porte had addressed itself directly to the Balkan states, who would now treat with Turkey without outside intervention.

That the terms of the victors will be drastic is known, but the European powers are doing their utmost to make them less harsh than was at first mooted, without attempting to rob the Balkan confederacy of the fruits of its month's war.

With the jealous eyes of Russia on Constantinople, with the recrudescence of the Austro- Servian difficulty on the other side of what hitherto has been known as European Turkey, and with Rumania inquiring what she may expect out of the spoils, there seems to observers to be every inducement for the allied Balkan nations to keep their demands within moderate limits.

BOAT WILL SOON CROSS ISTHMUS

Small Vessel to Pass From Atlantic to Pacific Via Panama Next Year.

FACTS ABOUT THE PANAMA CANAL

Scheduled date for opening, January 1, 1915.

Actual date for opening to be almost a year earlier.

Length of canal from Atlantic to Pacific shore, 40 miles; from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific, about 50 miles.

Total estimated cost of canal, $375,000,000.

Money appropriated to date, $322,541,468, with $28,980,000 for fortifications.

Huge locks to be operated by electric power generated by hydro-electric stations along the canal.

The Panama canal, which James Bryce, who has recently retired as British ambassador to the United States, trenchantly describes as "the greatest liberty man has ever taken with nature," is fast approaching completion. If all goes well, it will be formally opened to the nations in 1914.

Long before the new artery of commerce is open to traffic, however, the water will be turned in. Some time next summer or fall, six months or perhaps a year before the famous old Oregon leads a fleet of warships from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the ceremonials attendant upon the formal opening of the waterway, one of the builders will pass from ocean to ocean by the new route.

Engineers to View Work.

Its only passenger will probably be Colonel George W. Goethals and the staff of American engineers who for the last eight years have been carrying to perfection the most stupendous work of its kind in the history of the race. The trip will turn into actuality a dream four centuries old, a vision that dates back to the day when Balboa discovered the Pacific.

As yet the dates for filling the gash across the isthmus with water and for starting up navigation have not been officially changed, and the original date for opening the canal, January 1, 1915, still stands. In statements from the navy department, however, estimates have been made that the canal will be completed in advance of the expected time, and now comes full and explicit intimation, in the annual report of the isthmian canal commission, just published, of the purpose of the canal builders to advance the date of the opening.

According to the report, completion of the great locks by January 1 next will not be possible, owing to contract delays. Within six months thereafter the channel will be finished.

The great locks are being built in duplicate, side by side, not only to add to the capacity of the canal, but to insure its continuance in operation in case of a serious accident to a ship in one of the locks.

Slides at Culebra Cut.

Naturally the most interesting feature of the report relates to the operations in the great Culebra cut. Here, great landslides, many ranking with an Alpine avalanche in magnitude, have so increased the amount of material to be excavated, that were it not found possible to steadily reduce the cost per yard of dredging and steam shovelling through the growing expertness of the employes, and improved engineering methods, the total cost of excavation would have been vastly greater than the estimates.

During the last year nearly 16,500,000 cubic yards of earth were taken out of this cut, leaving nearly 12,000,000 to be displaced before the canal can be opened.

One slide now in motion, near the bridge of Culebra, covers an area of 63 acres, from which 2,710,000 yards already have been removed, leaving 1,300,000 still to be handled. Then there is another slide of 50 acres on the opposite side of the canal.

Of even greater interest, from an engineering point of view, that the excavation in Culebra cut was the work of constructing the great locks at Gatun and Miraflores and Pedro Miguel, where many novel problems have been solved and lock machinery constructed of special designs of a magnitude never before heard of.

For instance, so big are the valves at the side of the locks that a test showed that it required a pull of over 10 tons on the stem to open one of these valves.

All this work is done electrically, and here again the engineers were confronted with new difficulties.

Problem for Electricians.

Owing to the peculiar climatic conditions on the isthmus, which soon impair the ordinary insulation of electrical machinery, the engineers found it necessary to make a great number of experiments, no less than 16 sample motors being pitted against one another. It was an awful test for dynamo and motor builders to have their machines required to operate for 10 days in a building filled with steam at a temperature of 50 degrees centrigrade and having the motor cases filled with water for five hours at 30 degrees.

But the American motor builders responded and electric motors under tests are now swinging the great gates of the canal, each weighing many tons and as tall and broad as a great skyscraper building, in the remarkable time of one minute and 48 seconds.

To make these gates the iron workers must drive and head 5,750,000 rivets. The pivots of these great locks are made of a special grade of steel and bronze, not only for strength, but to protect them against corrosion.

Operation of Great Gates.

To supply the power to operate the gates and sluice valves in the locks and furnish curent for the colossal electric locomotives which are to tow the steamships through the locks, a great hydro-electric station is being erected adjacent to the spillway in Gatun dam. There are three 2,250 kilowatt water turbines, and three 2,000 kilowatt generators with suitable exciters and other auxiliaries.

WOMEN DRINKING MORE

While Men Become Abstemious Women Get the Liquor Habit.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Women, especially young girls, are rapidly becoming more and more addicted to intoxicating liquor in the national capital, while the men are rapidly growing more abstemious, according to Albert E. Shoemaker, attorney for the Anti-Salon League of the District of Columbia. His accusation has aroused women generally here today and it is a subject of agitated discussion.

Mr. Shoemaker made his charge before the Women's Christian Temperance Union last evening, attributing the increasing thrist among women to the heavy competition among proprietors of handsomely furnished cafes and their willingness to "take a chance" in permitting women and young girls to drink. He also declared that under the existing laws it was impossible to secure the conviction of these who sold liquor to minors.

SETS NEW BANK RECORD

Deposits Increase in Four Years by Four Billion.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The banking resources of the United States during the last four years have exceeded by billions the record of any similar period in the history of the nation, declared Lawrence O. Murray, comptroller of the currency in a statement issued yesterday.

During the four years ending June, 1912, the resources of all banks in the country—national, state and private—increased from $19,583,000,000 to $24,986,000,000, a gain of $5,403,000,000. The nearest approach to this enormous figure was the $4,413,000,000 increase for the four years ending June, 1904, as compared with the previous four-year period.

Individual deposits likewise excelled all previous records, increasing from 1908 to 1912 by $4,239,000,000. Loans and discounts also established a new record, increasing by $3,515,000,000 since June, 1908.

The aggregate capital of the 7,400 national banks about equals the capital of the 22,000 state and private banks.

"This is the most satisfactory summary of banking reports," said Mr. Murray, "ever compiled in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and by comparison with past years indicates an unprecedented growth in bank resources during the last four years."

OLD-TIME ACTOR IS DEAD

Played With Booths, Forrest and Charlotte Cushman.

New York, Nov. 18.—George Ober, an actor, who has been in the supporting companies of many famous stars, died yesterday at his home at Hastings.

Mr. Ober was 66, and of late had with Marshall P. Wilder, been doing "turns" for vaudeville and the moving picture concerns.

Mr. Ober was born in Baltimore. His first appearance was at Fords theatre in boy's parts and second comedy roles. Later he appeared with John Wilkes Booth, Edwin Booth, Julius Brutus Booth, Edwin Forrest, Charlotte Cushman, E. L. Davenport and others.

NOBEL PRIZE TO HAUPTMAN

Stockholm, Sweden, Nov. 16.—The Nobel prize for literature was awarded yesterday to Gerhart Hauptmann, the German author and dramatist.

SERVIANS SEIZE CITY OF MONASTIR

Turkey Suffers One of Greatest Disasters of Balkan War.

Belgrade, Nov. 19.—The Turkish fortress of Monastir surrendered this afternoon to the Servian troops. Fifty thousand Turkish soldiers and three generals laid down their arms.

Monastir has been actually surrounded by Servian troops for several days, while Greek troops coming from the south had cut off the Turkish line of retreat to Ochrida. On Saturday the Servian troops, after desperate fighting throughout the day and night, succeeded in capturing two important heights commanding the city. They then advanced through the morasses upon the inner fortifications, which surrendered today.

Monastir is the headquarters of the sixth Turkish army corps, commanded by Fethi Pasha, but many other Turkish troops fleeing from surrounding towns which had been captured by the Servians concentrated there. Djavid Pasha, the commander of the seventh Turkish army corps, went there with many of his soldiers after the fall of Uskup to the Servians.

It was thought that the Turkish troops would be able to stand a lengthy siege in Monastir, but it is evident that the army was totally disorganized and lacked provisions. Many of the soldiers were reservists, only recently called to the colors.

Monastir occupied a capital position for defense. It is the market center for the entire district and has a population of 45,000, composed of Servians, Bulgarians, Albanians, Armenians, Greeks and Turks. The Christians number about half of the inhabitants. The possession of the heights commanding Monastir by the Servians army under Crown Prince Alexander rendered the fortress untenable.

Fethi Pasha, former Turkish minister to Belgrade, was one of the first to hand over his sword. At the beginning of the war he made the remark.

"We will soon invite our friends to dinner in Belgrade."

BULGARIANS FAIL IN CONSTANTINOPLE ATTACK

London, Nov. 18.—The first Bulgarian attack on the Turkish line of fortifications defending Constantinople at Tchatalja has failed. The whole of the Bulgarian army was engaged. Every available man was moved to the front from the Bulgarian forces investing Adrianople, where they were relieved by Servian troops.

The Bulgarians, with all their artillery, began their advance on the Tchatalja fortifications on Saturday and continued the bombardment of the works throughout Sunday. They, however, found the Turkish positions so strong that they could make no impression on them, and for the moment at least the attempt has been given up, the firing, according to a despatch from Constantinople, having ceased this morning.

Observers who have been to the Turkish front agree that the capture of the Tchatalja lines must prove a task of tremendous difficulty. The days the Bulgarian troops were compelled to use for the bringing up of guns, ammunition and reinforcements were utilized by the Turks to entrench themselves and place their guns in positions, giving them a distinct advantage over the attackers. The Turkish soldiers, too, who had been so shaken by their previous defeats, appear to have been steadied, and thus far have made a most determined stand.

The Turks seem to have hope of rolling back the Bulgarian forces, but if they succeed in holding the lines of Tchatalja both the military and diplomatic situation will undergo a marked change for a long defense of the front will probably compel the Bulgarians to enter into negotiations without capturing the Turkish capital.

FIVE BIG PAPERS $1.60.

The Weekly Blade, Twice-a-Week Republic of St. Louis, the oldest, biggest and best semi-weekly in the U. S.; Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed; Woman's World, a fine illustrated woman's monthly magazine—all four 1 year each each and a five-year subscription to Philadelphia Farm Journal, the world's greatest monthly farm paper, will be sent to any address for $1.60. All orders must be sent to St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo. Advertisement.

WRECK IS DISASTROUS

Fifteen Are Killed in Big Railroad Wreck.

Fifteen persons were killed and as many more seriously injured when Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton passenger train No. 36 struck an open switch and crashed headon into a freight train at Arlington avenue, Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, at 3 o'clock the morning of November 13. The passenger train was an hour late and was said to be making 40 miles an hour when the collision came.

Carl Gross, head brakeman on the freight train, said the switch had been left open by one of the men on his train, and was borne out in his statement by R. B. White, division superintendent of the railroad. Neither Gross nor white named the man whom they suggested as responsible.

The collision was heard for many blocks, and persons aroused from their slumber, hastened to the scene and gave aid. The dead and injured were first taken into adjacent houses until the arrival of ambulances. Persons who first saw the wreck said it was on fire, but the flames soon were extinguished.

BRYAN AND CLARK AT OUTS

Washington, Nov. 16.—William J. Bryan and Champ Clark no longer speak as they pass by, although before the Baltimore convention they were cronies.

There are possibilities of party trouble in the feud. Leader Underwood fell out with Bryan a few years ago. At that time Mr. Clark was a presidential candidate and did not take sides in the controversy. It's different now, and Democrats predict that if Mr. Bryan attempts to interfere in house affairs Clark and Underwood, and their entire following, who are in the majority, will fight Bryan tooth and nail.

Duke of the Abruzzi May Be King of Albania

Washington, Nov. 16.—Society is interested over the announcement made in a cable received here that the Duke of Abruzzi would become the ruler of Albania and that his ascent to the new throne would be made through the powers of Europe. The cable asserted that an agreement to create the kingdom of Albania had been reached and that the duke's elevation to the kingdom would be made shortly. It was further said on local authority that the duke is still in love with Miss Katherine Elkins, the West Virginia and Washington heiress, and that overtures would again be made to the Elkins family for the hand of Miss Elkins.

MUCH IS ACCOMPLISHED

Report Tells of Progress in Filipino Schools.

The twelfth annual report of the director of education for the Philippine Islands, covering the school year ending April 1, 1912, has just been received by the bureau of insular affairs in Washington.

Some of the specific things accomplished in the last year are enumerated by the director. Progress has been very marked in the improvement in the quality of English taught in all the schools, whether of primary, intermediate or secondary grade. Industrial instruction has been organized and developed to a greater extent than in any previous year. A large number of permanent school buildings have been completed. The policy of acquiring adequate acceptance, and much attention has been given to the improvement of temporory buildings.

Through the vacation assembly at Baguio, the bureau has come into closer sympathy with the vast majority of its teachers than ever before. A decided improvement is reported in the personnel of the teaching force, both American and Filipino. An increase of 3 per cent in the average daily attendance indicates that more really effective work was done during the past year. There has been in the past year greater improvement in the attainments of the Filipino teachers and in their ability to teach, making it possible to assign 161 of them to positions as supervising teachers. It has been the policy to place upon Filipino teachers as great responsibilities as they are capable of assuming. The constant increase in the number assigned to the more important work is evidence that this policy has not been without favorable results.

In the Philippines specilization must begin much lower down in the course than is the usual practice in the United States, although many educators here are coming to recognize that the earlier the specialization can be introduced the better. In the islands it begins with the first year of the intermediate grades, five courses being provided—the general course, the course for teaching, the course in farming, the trade course, the course in housekeeping and household arts, and the course in business. This specialization is incoruporated into the course of study in order that the child may secure such training as will directly prepare him for a useful life.

A careful study and comparison of education in the Philippines with that carried on in other tropical countries enjoying practically the same conditions as obtain there, shows that it is the aim of nearly every one of these countries to make education general, but as a rule the percentage of population attending school is much lower than in the Philippines.

One new educational center of very great interest has been established during the past year—a school of household industries.

The athletic program of the bureau has found general acceptance among the masses of the people of the islands. It is confidently expected by the director that as soon as the introduction of the playground and group games become general, at least 80 per cent of the school children will participate in athletics.

The industrial programme is being promoted constantly through the medium of provincial industrial supervisors; inspectors and instructors from the traveling corps of the general office; various publications, bulletins and correspondence; through industrial exhibits, through the appointment of pensionados to receive training along such lines, and by means of the special courses offered in the Philippine Normal School and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

Such satisfactory progress is to be reported as to convince the director that the methods employed are substantially correct. An examination of the report will show that of the total enrollment of 233,740 boys and 138,842 girls during the month of February, 1912 (an average month), 216,290 boys and 125,203 girls—91 per cent of the entire monthly etnroll monthly enrollment—were doing some form of industrial work.

KIPLING GOES ON THE "STUMP"

London—Rudyard Kipling came out as a political platform orator for Sir Max Aitken in the latter's constituency.

The speech was able enough, but the only sentence which seemed to have something of the familiar ring came at the end. Mr. Kipling said:

"We are within measurable distance of a civil war under the very shadow of Armageddon, for which by sea, by land and in our distracted souls we are quite unprepared. On our fate hangs the destiny of one-fifth of the human race."

BIBLE REWRITTEN BY THE BAPTISTS

They Modernize Old Version, Eliminating Many Well-Known Expressions.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—The new improved Bible recently published by the American Baptist Publication Society will eventually rid pulpit prayer of sixteenth century diction, according to Dr. C. Kingsley Rowland, secretary of the society.

"The scholars who have prepared the translation for the Baptist Bible," said Dr. Rowland, "have aimed as far as it was consistent with strict interpretation of the thought, to eliminate obsolete Elizabethan words and to replace them with those in general modern use. The substitution of the monosyllables 'love' and 'lead' for the archaic forms 'loveth' and 'leadeth' marks but one instance where the King James version has given way to that in currency today.

"It is my belief that the new edition will eventually eliminate antiquated language from modern pulpit supplication. Prayer has always been modified after Biblical expression of thought, and a change in the former, I believe, will follow the chance in the latter."

Solve the Whale Issue.

With its modern phraseology and new verbal clothing designed to give the Word wider dissemination through a more popular presentation, the Baptist Bible has aroused much comment in the world of thought and religion. Since its appearance a few days ago thousands long familiar with the King James version or the Douay Catholic Bible have been busy comparing the new translation with the older editions.

The story of the whale and the prophet has for years been a bone of contention among Christians argumentatively inclined, and has been responsible for the backsliding of many "doubting Thomases." Men of science have long admitted that whales, at least modern whales, would choke to death on a loaf of bread, and therefore, when deliberating upon the abnormal esophagus credited to Jonah's whale, have been forced to accept with consideration the murmurs of the incredulous.

The Baptist Bible, however, has solved the issue. It has substituted the indefinite "great fish" for the specific "whale" as a nearer interpretation of the ancient Hebrew.

Changes in Commandments.

In the effort to give the new edition greater lucidity of expression, not even the 10 commandments have escaped. "Love thy God" is replaced by "Jehovah thy God," and still more startling alterations have been made in the working of the second law.

The great commandment defining man's duty to God reads as follows in the translation prepared for King James:

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down to them nor serve them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.

The same passage in the Baptist edition reads as follows:

Thou shalt not make to thee a carved image or any likeness of what is in the heavens above, or of what is in the earth beneath, or of what is in the waters beneath the earth; thou shalt not bow theyself down to them nor serve them; for I Jehovah they God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon sons, upon the third generation and upon the fourth generation of them that hate me, and showing mercy to the thousandth generation of them that love me and keep my commandment.

Includes Countless Numbers.

Thus the obsolete "graven" is replaced with "carved" by the Baptist scholars in dealing with the above commandment. The iniquity of the fathers is visited upon "sons" in the Baptist translation, instead of upon the "children," as in the King James version.

The most apparent change, however, is the substitution of "showing mercy to the thousandth generation" for of "showing mercy unto thouthousands."

Dr. Rowland pointed out that "the inates the word "hell" as the name of subterrestrial realms and replaces it with "under world." The verse affected by the change now reads:

And I also say to thee that thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my church; and the gates of the under world shall not prevail against it.

All the portions of the Bible which are written in poetry are printed in their verse form. The Psalms again appear in a form approximating the ancient Hebrew, with the divided line accentuating the antiphonal effect.

New Version of Lord's Prayer.

The Lord's Prayer as presented in the Douay edition follows:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our supersubstantial bread. And forgive us our debts as we also forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. Amen.

The improved edition of the Baptists gives the Lord's Prayer in this manner:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debt as we also have forgiven our debtors, and bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one.

On Baptism by John.

An innovation in the Baptist Bible is an attempt to make clear the manner of Christ's baptism by John. Wherever the word "baptize" is used its equivalent "immerse," is set beside in parentheses. The thirteenth verse of the third chapter of Matthew, which describes Christ's baptism in the waters of the Jordan, now reads:

"Then comes Jesus from Galilee to the Jordan to John to be baptized (immersed) by him."

IS NOT A RELIGION

Mary Baker Eddy's Son Hits Christian Science.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 15.—Amendments alleging that Christian Science is not a religion, but a privately owned business conducted for money profit, were filed in the superior court today in the case of George W. Glover, of Lead, S. D., who seeks to have set aside the residuary bequest made by his mother, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the denomination, to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston. The amendment to Glover's bill were filed by former Senator William E. Chandler, as his attorney.

The plaintiff in his petition which, if allowed, would cause the bequest, estimated at $3,000,000, to revert to the natural heirs, says in part:

"That he intended his claims that said residuary bequest is void because not a charitable trust and because in conflict with public policy, should rest upon his allegations that Christian Science is not a religion, but is a worldly business; a privately owned business conducted by its owners for money profits to themselves and that the execution of said attempted trust will result and was intended by the creator of said attempted trust to result, in the private pecuniary profit of the owners of said business.

"That the business described in the foregoing amendment, viz: the owning, vending and practicing of the so-called religion of 'Christian Science' as taught by Mrs. Eddy, by said legatee and its members, has, on the whole, been greviously harmful to both the people of this state and in the future will continue to be harmful and particularly so if promoted and extended by means of Mrs. Eddy's residuary gift."

COMMISSION OF ALIENISTS SAY SCHRANK IS INSANE

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 19.—A commission of five alienists today reported to Judge Backus finding John Schrank, who shot Colonel Roosevelt, insane.

Swiss Receive Eiffel Time Signals.

The time signals sent from the Eiffel tower are received not only in France, but also in Switzerland, where a number of receiving posts are being set up for the purpose. This is especially true in the watchmaking districts, where the time signals are useful. The steeple of the Payerne Church serves for a post which M. Blankart has installed, and he uses wires 85 feet long stretched from the top of the spire to four points below. He is able to receive the signals from Paris at a distance of 270 miles with a very simple wireless apparatus.

Ashes of Value.

The Birmingham doctor who absenthmindedly threw some bandages on the fire and with them burned a few specs of radium worth £100 will be lucky if he recovers the whole hundred pounds worth of radium as the result of the laboratory treatment to which the ashes are to be subjected.

Professor Curie himself nearly lost the first few grams of the wonder element he separated from pitchblende, by allowing the glass tube containing it to fall to the floor of his lecture hall in Paris. The tube broke and the radium was scattered in all directions, whereupon the professor had the whole floor carefully swept and every scrap of dust collected. This latter was then dissolved and recrystallized, and all but a fraction of the lost radium recovered.

Scotch Tweeds.

Ideas for the colors in the best Scotch tweeds are found in the bed of the River Garry, in the pass of Killiecrankie, said Thomas Welsh in a paper read before the textile congress at Hawick, Scotland, recently. Granite, porphyry and jasper were found there in rich reds, grays and greens, beautifully mottled and mixed in finely contrasted colors. "Heather mixtures," he said, "were first asked for by sportsmen, who inquired for clothing that resembled their shooting grounds. The first order of tweeds sent to London in bulk was six pieces of black and white check made in Peebles."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BIG MONEY in the Mail Order Business. Experience unnecessary. We furnish everything. Small capital. Keith, 750 Central Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

$50.00 to $100.00 A MONTH For your spare time—Experience not needed. Want active man in each locality. Introduce us to your friends. Cash benefits paid when sick, injured and at death. Write quick for Cash-Bonus offer. The I-L-U 9, Covington, Ky.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town. Small town especially. No trifers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Dept. O. Rehoboth, Delaware.

HELP WANTED.

MEN and women wanted for government positions; $90.00 month; annual vacations; short hours; no "layoffs;" common education sufficient; over 12,000 appointments coming; influence unnecessary; farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-21, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE something unusual in writing utensils. Send for Bargain Sheet No. 27. C. Olsan, 2516 West 21st st., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

BEAUTIFUL improved Ohio farms in "Western Reserve." Write for free catalog. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—We want a man or woman in each town and city to do special advertising and will pay $2.00 per day or 20c per hour to those who have spare time. The work is easy and pleasant. We pay 40% extra commission on sales. Experienced canvassers can make $5.00 or more daily profit. Best Mfg. Co., 89 Broad St., Providence, R. I.

Have you a few hours daily? We want a man, woman, boy or girl in each town and vicinity to demonstrate our novelties in homes, hotels and business houses. Pocket samples; this work is objectionable DON'T ANSWER. Experience or capital unnecessary. We furnish everything. An hour's work shows dollar or more daily earned in SPARE time. Just click postal with 3 references. EVERGRIP CO. (Dept. N.), 20 Warren St., New York.

AGENTS—$45 a Week selling our Patented Specialties, 8 Fortune, 208 East 12th St., Richmond, Virginia.

EDUCATIONAL.

COURSES by Mail: Civil Service, Normal, Academic, Business, Law, Real Estate and Engineering. 65-page Bulletin free—write for it today. For "Special Tuition Scholarship" apply Carnegie College, Rogers, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—Investing For Profit Magazine. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine 6 months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

WE pay $5 per 100 for "LIVE NAMES." Particulars, Noell Sales Co., Saginaw, Mich.

BROTHER: Accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. B. R. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

OHIO WOMEN TO FIGHT

Under Initiative They Will Petition for Suffrage.

Columbus, Nov. 15.—Militant in defeat, but inspired by the victories for their cause in Michigan, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona, the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association, at its annual convention yesterday planned a new campaign for votes for women in Ohio.

Under the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution, the association, through its local organizations, will immediately begin the circulation of petitions to be sighed by 10 per cent of the electors of the state, providing for a constitutional amendment allowing equal suffrage.

Confident of Success.

These petitions must be ready to file not later than November, 1914, but they may be filed for submission at an election next year, though this is unlikely.

Confident of ultimate triumph, the suffragists will organize and prosecute this campaign even more extensively than the late unsuccessful one. The expense of last summer's campaign for the ballot to the association totaled $35,000, according to a report to the convention. There is $3,000 still in the treasury.

Greetings of joy were telegraphed by the association to the suffragists of the four states which recently gave women the ballot and sympathies to their sisters in Wisconsin, where the cause met defeat.

At the meeting Mrs. George Middleton (Fola La Follette) declared that equal suffrage is a part of a great struggle for larger democracy and is bound to triumph. The reason why the suffrage campaign failed to win in Ohio this year, she declared, was because there were no enough anti-suffrage workers in the field to convince the women of Ohio of this sentiment.

Mrs. Middleton was preceded by Prof. A. R. Hatton, of Western Reserve University, who spoke in favor of woman suffrage.

Officers Are Chosen.

Officers for the following year were elected at the afternoon session, as follows: Mrs. Frances Casement, Painesville, honorary president; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, president; Mrs. Pauline Steinem, Toledo, vice president; Mrs. A. B. Wolfe, Oberlin, recording secretary; Mrs. Myron B. Vorce, Cleveland, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Zell Hart Deming, Warren, treasurer.

Miss Myta Jone, Cleveland, was elected delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia.

CHRISTMAS CARDS FREE

Send your name and address with 2c Stamp for mailing expenses, and we will send free 8 lovely colored and embossed high grade Christmas Cards. A. ADAMS, 501 Plymouth Place, Chicago, Ill.. Dept. 75.

PARSON-ELOPER GETS 90 DAYS

Illinoisan Who Fled With Organist Also Fined $200.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 16.—A fine of $200 and costs and a jail sentence of 90 days were today imposed upon the Rev. William F. Dund, who eloped here from Granite City, Ill., with his organist, Miss Estelle Massur, 18 years old.

Wholesale and Retail **Profit Saved! FREIGHT PAID**

RUBBER ROOFING 1-Ply, 35 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.10 per roll. 2-Ply, 45 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.30 per roll. 3-Ply, 55 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.50 per roll.

Warranted For 25 Years. Terms Cash. These Special Prices Only Hold Good for Immediate Shipment.

FREIGHT PAID to any station east of Rocky Mountains except Tex., Okla., Colo., N.D., S.D., Wyb., Mont., N.M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla. on orders of three rolls or more. Special prices to these States on request.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BY HEAT, COLD, SUN OR RAIN.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. NO SECONDS, REMNANTS OR MILL ENDS. Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., Dept. 786, East St. Louis, Illinois, or Dept. 786, 200 5th Avenue, New York City.

48 PIECES ABSOLUTELY Free

THE CLIMAX OF ALL DOLL AND TOY OFFERS

NEVER in the *31 years* that this business has been in existence has there ever been made so stupendous an offer as this one. Here is an opportunity to make your little daughter happy, to afford her more innocent pleasure and enjoyment than any other combination of presents you can select.

NOTHING TO SELL

My offer is different from any others. You are not required to work hard and sell things. My object in offering these beautiful premiums is my determination to have my literature read in every home in the United States.

5 PIECE DINING ROOM SET.
22 PIECE TEA SET
LARGE GO-SLEEP DRESSED BISQUE DOLL
HAT WITH CURLED FEATHER — HANDSOME CHATELAINE & WATCH
BABY DOLL LONG SOFT HAIR
VERY LARGE COLLAPSIBLE GO CART ENAMELED
KITCHEN UTENSILS 14 PIECES
KITCHEN STOVE HANDSOMELY ENAMELED

The Doll Imported, over 20 inches high — full jointed, dressed complete — eyes open and shut — jointed arms and legs.

Go-Cart One of the most pretentious go-carts ever given away — collapsible — can be opened and shut at will.

Dining-Room Set Cutest set you ever saw. Regular dining-room table and four upright chairs — beauties. Substantially made and already set up.

22-Piece Tea Set A real imported set, designed to imitate silver. Beautifully embossed.

Kitchen Utensils 14 pieces — pots, pans, skillets, etc. Made of a good grade of tin to fit stove. A really practical little set that will last a long time.

Stove Just like a real one, with chimney and fireplace, doors, etc. Highly enameled in many colors. Made of good hard metal and all set up and ready to use.

Bisque Baby Made of bisque with jointed arms and legs and long soft hair. A little beauty.

Bank Testimonial

To Whom It May Concern: H. A. Sloan of Spencer, Ind., is a man well known to us whose reputation for honesty and integrity has never been questioned. We are positive that any offer that he may make will be carried out to the letter.

EXCHANGE BANK OF SPENCER, INDIANA.
(Signed) John H. Booth, Cashier.

This Is My Plan

Send me your name and address—a postal will do—and I'll send you a set of beautiful gold embossed pictures (no two alike) with which you are to advertise my business by distributing them free with a whole year's pleasant and instructive reading.

Think of the Fun

Think of the fun your little girl can have undressing dolly and making the bed. She closes her eyes when she lies down just like a human being. In the extra large go-cart there is room for sister dolly too. Then, think of the fun setting the dainty dishes on the dining room table and the four chairs all around—and the little stove, with its pots, pans, skillets, etc., all add to the fun—and

Not a Cent Required

You enter into no obligation. I take all the risk. I send the pictures to you promptly and I pay all the charges. Simply your name and address. Please do not send any money.

ONE PREMIUM AT ONCE JUST FOR SENDING YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

I don't want you to lay down this advertisement and put off writing and then forget about it. So just to induce you to waste no time and to write today, I will send one premium at once with the pictures as soon as I receive your name and address. This is free, absolutely, and in addition to the premiums described above,

READ WHAT THE BANK SAYS

Thousands of these sets will be given away, so take advantage of my offer and my liberal extra premium today. Do it now while you think of it.

H. A. SLOAN Dept. 20 Spencer, Ind.